THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 55. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

OUTRAGES IN THE COAL REGION.

Expose of the Miners' League.

Turbulence in the South

Refusal of Colored Testimony

Disturbances in South Carolina.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

THE COAL MINING OUTRAGES.

More Villainy—The Murder of Mr. Hoffman—A House Blown Up with Gunpowder—Complete Expose of the W. B. A.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of yesterday has the following remarkable narrative:—

This community was thrown into consternation on Saturday morning by the telegraphic announcement that a mob had attacked a row of houses at Mount Carmel, blown them up with powder, murdered one of the inmates and fired at the others, who ran for their lives. We have taken considerable pains to procure the particulars, cause, etc., which we here give to our readers. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, while fourteen miners employed in the co-operative colliery of F. Rhoads & Co. were sleeping quietly in their boarding house, kept by David Williams, one of the men, named George Hoffman, heard some one making a noise at the door as if trying to pry it open. After listening some time he got up and looked out of the window, and discovered a large party of men around the house, and gave the alarm to the inmates. No sooner had he done this than several shots were fired in at the window, one of them taking effect under his jaw and passing out the top of his head. The other inmates sprang from their beds, and, without stopping for their clothing, ran out and made their escape, although the mob, which numbered over fifty (some say one hundred) men, fired about a hundred shots after them, fortunately without effect. The inmates had barely escaped from the house when a keg of powder which had been carried into the house, and ignited by a long fuse from the outside, exploded with terrific effect, blowing the gable end and side off, and entirely gutting the building. It was the evident intention of the fiends to hasten the inmates of the house into eternity without a moment's warning, and their hellish design would have been accomplished only for the timely awakening of Mr. Hoffman, who only awoke for a moment to gaze out into the night upon his assassins, preparatory to closing his eyes in the last long sleep that knows no waking.

After blowing up this house the mob fired into the windows of the house of a man named Smeltz, a teamster, who had but a short time before moved the family and goods of a so-called "blackleg" from Shamokin. The balls flew around his bed, but fortunately none of them hit him.

Fiends from the lower regions could not have conceived a more hellish plot to destroy life and outrage humanity. Let us see who is responsible for this crime, the cause, etc. Some time since a lease was bought on the colliery by a New York party for $75,000.

Stock was being sold and the colliery went to work on the co-operative plan, when some one connected with the W. B. A. wrote a communication to the leader's organ condemning the entire movement—pronouncing it a swindle, and stating that the colliery was not worth $5000, cautioning all the men against taking any interest in it. From that day troubles commenced, and have continued at this colliery, one stockholder in the new Co-operative Colliery was shortly afterwards followed to Ashland by a party of the W. B. A., and was attacked in the streets of that borough and severely beaten by three men, one of them a President of a Branch, for which the latter was arrested and held to bail to answer. The men working at the colliery since that time have been hooted and tantalized on all sides by the W. B. A.; they have been compelled to go armed night and day for fear of personal violence; in fact, such a reign of terror has never before been known in any of the coal fields, and at last they have commenced war against those men who were willing to work on a plan approved and at first warmly commended by the editor of the leader's organ of the W. B. A. Who, then, is responsible for this last deed of blood and horror? We submit the question to an intelligent public for solution.

TURBULENCE IN THE SOUTH.

The Recent Ku-Klux Jail Delivery—Effect of Denying Negro Testimony on the White.

Judge Pryor, of Frankfort, Ky., addressed the Grand Jury of Frankfort county, on the 27th ult., in regard to the recent defiance of law by a band of armed men, who rescued the murderer of a negro from jail. Several passages of his address are of interest as showing the present bearing of Kentucky laws. He said:—

"The refusal of this Court to permit the negro to testify in the case of Scroggins was, I have no doubt, the real cause of the appearance of these midnight judges at your county jail. I could not admit it conscientiously, for, as Judge, I had no power to repeal the State law on the subject of testimony. The only alternative left me, after your investigations had concluded, was to hand him over to the Federal authorities; but it seems that the jurisdiction of that court over the crime, as well as the State courts, is to be determined by an unlawful organization, brought into existence for the purpose of violating the laws with impunity, and relieving bad men from punishment. If these secret masked courts are to be held, and men taken from our county jails at their will and pleasure, and at the risk of the lives of all who resist them, we had as well tear down our temples of justice, and place our lives, liberty, and property in their hands. There is no excuse, justification, or palliation for such conduct, and brave men would scorn to engage in it. Some one or two negroes have been shot down in my district by armed men in disguise. White men have been lacerated with the lash under the judgment of these courts, a deed as dark as the covering that hides their faces from the victim's view. Judgment is pronounced in the silent hour of night by a judge whose judgment is either executed by a rope around the neck or the lash upon the back. Humanity revolts at it. Public sentiment, with the aid of the Legislature and courts, alone can check it. The negroes I allude to were killed because they were summoned as witnesses in the Federal courts and were not allowed to testify at home. This man was taken from your jail because the negro was not allowed to testify against him in this Court. There should be no excuse for such an organization; in my judgment, there is none now and never can be.

Lawlessness in South Carolina—United States Troops Called For by the Governor.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:—

Governor Scott has called upon the President for United States troops to suppress outrages in the counties of Union and York, in South Carolina, where he reports that men are murdered or driven from their homes nightly, because of their political opinions. Governor Scott informs the President that there is no sufficiently armed and equipped militia to give the needed protection, and that if he did have at his disposal a competent militia force, there are no funds in the State Treasury to transport and subsist them. He says that it is not just or reasonable in the Government to expect him, with the limited military resources of the State, to successfully meet in the field the trained soldiers who held the United States at bay for four years, and often achieved signal triumphs over its best armies; and that to expect this of him is to imitate the Egyptian system with a most grievous improvement, requiring the making of bricks with neither straw nor clay. He states that the Ku-Klux, that were formerly thought to be a mere political ghoul, a bloody spectre, conjured up for party purposes, is now a terrible fact, an armed organization, thoroughly equipped, having its field, staff, and line officers, and established lines of communication. He says that if Congress will pass an act guaranteeing the State a full reimbursement for moneys expended in suppressing domestic violence, South Carolina can then obtain the necessary credit to mobilize her militia and sustain them in the field. Nothing but a permanent garrison in the disaffected sections will give protection to the men who are threatened with murder or exile, solely because of their fidelity to the principles of free government. As an evidence of the condition of things in South Carolina, the facts are stated that, on last Monday, a company of United States troops, that left Columbia for York, had the railroad torn up in their front by a body of armed men, and were obliged to march by the road. On Friday last the Republican members of the Legislature, now sitting, paid men to picket the road leading from the capital, because of well-grounded fears of a Ku-Klux raid upon their body. A committee of three members of the Legislature of South Carolina will arrive here in a day or two to lay the condition of affairs in South Carolina before the President. Mr. Warren Wilkes, the leading conservative member of the South Carolina Legislature, is one of the committee.

EUROPE.

Cafe Scenes in Paris.

The capital is rapidly resuming its wonted appearance. A few days ago the boulevards were as deserted as a Pompeiian street—the Rue St. Honore as silent as a by-way in an English cathedral town. The theatres were closed, many of the shops shut, the whole aspect of the city essentially forlorn. Now, writes a London *News* correspondent, you may stroll from the Madeleine along the Boulevard des Capucines, the Boulevard Italien, or that of Montmartre, and almost fancy that no shadow of death has passed over the place.

The weather is somewhat too cold to permit of sitting out of doors; but if you will take your *demi-tasse* at any famous *cafe* on the Boulevards or in the Palais Royal your ears will be assailed by the accustomed din of dominoes, and the only change apparent will be that most of the men are clothed in uniform, and that the women's dresses are less brilliant than of yore. Crowds of idlers stand admiring the sham jewelry and cheap but tasteful ornaments in the numerous bazaars. In the Cafe Madrid—twice closed during the siege, by order of the Government, on account of the revolutionary projects hatched within its walls—you may take your 4 o'clock absinthe, and read the newspapers in perfect calm, though surrounded by writers of the most republican journals and speakers in the most republican clubs of republican France. Take a turn on the Boulevards, you will find them so crowded with *flaneurs* and idlers of both sexes, that it is quite a difficult matter to make one's way through the throng. Like David of old, the people have eaten bread, have taken water, and washed, and have made themselves of a cheerful countenance.

Austria's Favorable Financial Statement.

The Austrian financial statement for 1870 is more favorable than was expected. The revenue received for 1870 exceeded the amount estimated, and left a cash balance of 40,000,000. The Minister of Finance had estimated a deficit for 1871 of 30,000,000, and was authorized to sell 60,000,000 of rentes. He will sell 38,000,000, which will produce 35,000,000; and with this amount, added to the balance on hand, he will be enabled to cover the deficit and pay the coupons of 1872.

THE OYSTER WAR.

Seizure of a Fleet of Vessels Near Annapolis.

On Wednesday last, while the oyster police steamer, under charge of Captain Hunter Davidson, was lying in Annapolis harbor, and during the temporary absence of her commander, she was detailed for immediate duty under warrants issued by Justice Thompson, and placed in the hands of Sheriff Duvall, charging that some six or more pungies had violated the oyster laws of the State, in dredging for oysters on Thomas' Point, on the 28th ultimo. The Annapolis *Republican* says:—

"It appears that on the 27th of February Lemuel Mitchell made the complaint under oath before the magistrate, and he was by the sheriff made special deputy to make the arrest, and with a *posse comitatus* he accordingly went on the expedition. On the afternoon of Wednesday the steamer returned with a prize, consisting of a fleet of vessels as follows, which were for the time being anchored in the Severn river, opposite the Naval Academy:—Schooners Hope, Margaret Brown, Gazelle, Jas. C. Clarke, Sarah Sophia, and Foxwell. On Thursday the case of the schooner Hope came up for trial before the justice; several witnesses were examined on the part of the State and defense; the testimony being conflicting, the justice held the matter *sub curia*. At 10 o'clock Thursday morning, the case of the schooner Margaret Brown, Captain Henderson, was commenced, and up to this writing (Friday noon) has not been concluded. In this case Randall appears for the defense. The remaining cases will not probably come up, as it is thought the judgment of the justice in the two cases now progressing will decide the rest, the testimony being the same in all the cases. These vessels all hail from Baltimore."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Radan Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The trial of Gilbert Radan on the charge of adultery, before reported, was resumed to-day. The defense set up that he was regularly divorced from the prosecutrix in New York, and was afterwards publicly and legally married to Mrs. Kelly, and that all the acts charged against him were of the dates subsequent to the second marriage, and it is also attempted to break down the credibility of the witnesses for the prosecution.

When this trial is concluded prison cases will be taken up.

Civil Suits.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.

Abraham G. Jenks vs. Mary A. McGrath and Magee, Hicks & Co.; William and H. R. Raiguel vs. same. Actions of trover to recover the value of goods alleged to have been delivered by Miss McGrath to Magee, Hicks & Co., in order to deprive plaintiffs of the power to collect just debts. On trial.

—A man living in Columbia, Pa., and owning the house he lives in, lately refused to bury his father, who died suddenly, but turned the body over to the Coroner to be buried as a pauper, signing his name to a paper which read as follows:—"I hereby refuse to take charge of the corpse of my father or pay for its burial."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Government of September.

Demand for its Impeachment.

British Ministerial Changes.

The Occupation of Versailles.

The Italy and Tunis Difficulty.

Demands of Italy Conceded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Assembly—Demanded Impeachment of the Government of September.

BORDEAUX, March 6—Evening.—In the National Assembly this evening, Louis Beune Victor Hugo, and Quinet made a demand for the detention of members of the September Government until they shall have returned an account of their acts until the evacuation of Paris. M. Delescluze submitted a demand for their impeachment and arrest on the charge of high treason.

A motion was made that the Assembly will not return to Paris, but will sit elsewhere.

At the request of Thiers the Assembly immediately went into committee upon the question, a decision upon which will be made to-morrow.

The Alabama Claims—Prospects of Settlement Promising.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Post* learns that the prospect of the settlement of all matters in dispute between the United States and England by the High Commission at Washington is very promising. There is an evident disposition to treat all topics with fairness. Discussions will first take place upon the fisheries, and afterwards upon the Alabama claims.

The Daily *News* says a special convention is entered into, under which the

German Occupation of Versailles

is extended until the 19th of March.

The London *Telegraph* has a special despatch from Florence announcing the

Settlement of the Difficulty Between Italy and Tunis.

The demand of Italy is fully conceded, and the conditions imposed by the Florence Government accepted.

Changes in the British Ministry.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Times* announces the following changes in the Ministry:—The Right Honorable George J. Goschen succeeds the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Honorable James Stansfeld succeeds Goschen as President of the Poor Law Board; Mr. W. E. Baxter succeeds Stansfeld as one of the Joint Secretaries of the Treasury; and Mr. George J. Shaw Lefevre, at present Secretary for the Home Department, succeeds Baxter as Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

Important Changes in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—The New Appointments.

A cable telegram published elsewhere announces important changes as having just taken place in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. There have been numerous reports of late of still greater changes, but the announcement of the new appointments by the London *Times* of this morning sets these first reports at rest. The changes were rendered necessary by the continued illness of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose physicians recently declared that he would not be able to resume his official duties for at least a year. Below we give brief sketches of Mr. Gladstone's new colleagues.

The Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen,

who succeeds Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty and head of the British naval administration, is the son of Mr. William H. Goschen, a prominent London merchant, of German extraction, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, from which institution, however, he did not graduate, in consequence of entertaining conscientious scruples against taking the oaths then enforced. In May, 1863, he entered Parliament as a member for London, in the Liberal interest, and has signalized his career in the House of Commons by advocating earnestly the abolition of all religious tests in the universities, and throwing them open to dissenters. In July, 1865, he was again returned to Parliament for the city of London, standing at the head of the roll, and was again successful at the election of November, 1868. On November 20, 1865, he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and, on January 26, 1866, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but retired from office with the Russell Ministry, in June of that year. In December, 1868, he entered Mr. Gladstone's new Ministry as President of the Poor Law Board, the position which he vacates, to accept the head of the Admiralty Board. Mr. Goschen, who has long been engaged in business as a merchant in London, has written largely on financial questions, and is the author of a work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges."

The Right Hon. James Stansfeld,

who succeeds Mr. Goschen as President of the Poor Law Board, a very important office, was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1820. He was educated at University College, London, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849. In April, 1859, he was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Halifax, in the advanced Liberal interest, and still holds the seat to which he was then elected. In April, 1863, he was appointed a Junior Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Palmerston, and displayed great administrative ability in the discharge of his duties. But in April, 1864, he was obliged to resign on account of the dissatisfaction caused by his intimacy with Mazzini, the celebrated Italian agitator, whose correspondence from abroad reached him under cover of Mr. Stansfeld's name, to avoid the espionage of the London Post Office. In February, 1866, however, he again entered office, becoming Under-Secretary of State in Lord Russell's second administration, retiring with the Ministry in June following. In December, 1868, when Mr. Gladstone made up his ministry, he created a new office for the especial benefit of Mr. Stansfeld, that of Third Lord of the Treasury, which he has continued to hold until the present time.

William Edward Baxter, M. P.,

who succeeds Mr. Stansfeld as Third Lord of the Treasury, was born at Dundee in 1825, and was educated at the High School, Dundee, and at the University of Edinburgh. He entered Parliament as a pronounced Liberal for the district of Montrose in 1855, and still holds the same seat, to which he was re-elected in November, 1868. During Mr. Gladstone's administration he has held the position of Secretary to the Admiralty Board. Mr. Baxter some years ago visited this country, and gave the result of his observations in a work entitled "America and the Americans," published in 1850. He is also the author of other works.

STATE FINANCES.

The Annual Appropriation Bill in the Legislature.

The annual appropriation bill reported to the lower house of the State Legislature appropriates the sum of $3,534,597 for the expenses of the State Government for the year. The list of items in detail is too long for publication to-day, but we give a general summary of the amounts voted by the bill:—

Executive office (Governor, etc.)	$9,900
Secretary's office	16,875
Auditor-General's office	22,875
Surveyor-General's office	9,450
State Treasurer's office	14,625
Attorney-General's office	6,700
Adjutant-General's office	7,700
Office of Sup't of Common Schools	15,925
Support of common schools	700,000
State Librarian's office	8,593
State Historian's office	2,050
State Arsenal, etc	8,944
Pensions and gratuities	6,000
Judges of Supreme Court	30,000
Philadelphia courts	40,000
Other courts	210,000
Interest on funded debt	1,000,700
Legislature (salaries, etc.)	204,200
Public printing, etc	51,800
Public grounds	13,400
Miscellaneous Harrisburg items	4,175
Soldiers' orphans	530,550
Correctional and charitable institutions	614,745
Total	$3,534,597

The following are the appropriations in detail for charitable and correctional institutions:—

Board of State Charities	$4,630
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital	70,000
Northern Insane Hospital	250,000
West Pennsylvania Hospital	34,000
Harrisburg Home for Friendless	3,000
Southern Home for Friendless	2,000
Northern Home for Friendless	5,000
Orthopædic Hospital	10,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary	5,000
Homœopathic Hospital	5,000
Training School for Feeble-minded	23,000
Eastern Experimental Farm	2,000
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	47,795
Institution for the Blind	33,000
Philadelphia House of Refuge	37,000
Western House of Refuge	25,000
Eastern Penitentiary	27,000
Western Penitentiary	32,350
Total	$612,745

Of this amount, $189,795 only goes to institutions located in Philadelphia.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REFORM.

Provisions of Senator Fenton's New Bill.

Mr. Fenton will introduce a bill in the Senate to-day to regulate the service of the Government in the collection of the customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating thereto, and for other purposes. The bill looks to a general reform of the revenue service, especially in New York, embracing the Naval Office and Surveyor's and Appraiser's departments, and is intended to simplify and largely reduce the expenses of the collection of the revenue.

The tenth section provides that all fines and penalties, and the proceeds of all condemnations paid to or received by any collector or other officers of the customs for violations of any of the customs or revenue laws, by authority of any seizure, complaint, or proceeding, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and no portion thereof shall be paid or distributed to any officer, except where attempts at smuggling are detected, and seizure of merchandise so deemed to be smuggled is actually made. In such cases, the officer or officers making the seizure shall be entitled to one-fourth the proceeds thereof, after deducting all costs and expenses of condemnation, and the duties accruing on the goods. It further provides that it shall not be lawful for any officer to compromise or settle any claim arising under the Customs laws, or relieve from any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or fail to prosecute any offender, under the authority and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or the President. The eleventh and twelfth sections relate to the general order business and cartage system. The fourteenth section provides that the appointment of all officers of the Customs, requiring the concurrence of the Senate, shall be for the term of four years, and that they shall hold their offices respectively until their successors shall have been appointed and duly qualified, and such officers shall not be removed during the term of such appointment, except for cause; and before any removal shall be made such officer shall be furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and have an opportunity of being heard in defense.

THE FORGER'S FATE.

Van Eeten Attempts Suicide.

The forger Lewis M. Van Eeten, upon whom sentence of imprisonment for nine years was pronounced by Recorder Hackett on Friday, was to have been conveyed to Sing Sing, direct from the Court-room; but he pleaded so earnestly, with many tears, that one night's delay was granted him. It appears that he sought the delay in order to obtain the means of committing suicide, as the officers found, when they came to remove him, the next day, that he had taken a quantity of morphine. The dose was not effectual, however. His period of imprisonment, under his present sentence, and that which will undoubtedly be pronounced against him in San Francisco will be twenty-three years, and it is no wonder that he quailed before the prospect. To a person who expressed some commiseration for Van Eeten, one of the detectives said:—"Bah! Sympathy for that man! Save it for the man who goes to bed at night believing himself secure in the possession of the earnings of a lifetime—it may be $40,000 or $50,000—and who wakes in the morning to find that he has been robbed of it all by the arts of some Van Eeten."—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

—The Yale Boat Club has $10 27 in its treasury.

—The street cars in St. Louis are drawn by mules.

—Holt county, Missouri, advertises for a school teacher with plenty of muscle.

—The house in which Senator Cameron resides in Harrisburg is 105 years old.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Forthcoming Presidential Address.

Democratic Force in the House.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Tragedy in New Orleans

The Wheeling Savings Bank Case.

Insurances on the Western Fire.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus

met this morning at 11 o'clock. The question of adjournment was discussed, when Senator Hamlin stated that as one of the committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was in session and ready to proceed to business, he would say that the President had informed him that he did not wish Congress to adjourn for a few days, as he would likely have a message to send in next week.

After this statement

The Question of Adjournment

was postponed, with the understanding that the House resolution should not be acted upon for the present.

A select committee was appointed to revise the lists of the

Senate Committee.

It consists of Senators Howe, Nye, Pool, Sherman, and Morrill, of Vermont. They were instructed to form a new committee, to be known as the

Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Very few of the chairmanships of leading committees will be changed.

The select committee on

Southern Outrages

will make a preliminary report to-morrow or next day, on which basis the President will form his special message to Congress on the condition of the South.

The House Favors an Adjournment.

The feeling in the House is still strong in favor of immediate adjournment. Should an attempt be made to pass any Ku-Klux bill, the Democrats will array themselves against it, and do all in their power to defeat action.

The Republicans Demoralized.

The Republicans in the House are evidently demoralized at the presence of so many Democrats. They seem to think they cannot get anything through unless the Democrats should agree to it.

The New Loan.

Secretary Boutwell has received information to the effect that between four and five millions of the new loan have been subscribed by banks and by English private capitalists.

The High Commissioners Photographed.

Members of the English branch of the Joint High Commission this afternoon called at Brady's photograph gallery, and had their pictures taken. They spent some time in examining the war scenes in the gallery.

The House Committees.

In the House, at 1 o'clock, after an interesting debate on a resolution to appoint committees of the House, the resolution was laid on the table.

FROM THE WEST.

The Portsmouth Fire—List of Insurances.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The insurances on the Portsmouth fire are as follows:—Home of New York, $2700; Phœnix, $4400; North America, $2000; Merchants' of Hartford, $2500; Atlas, $4000; Security, New York, $2700; Lorillard, $2500; North American, $700; Underwriters', $3500; Manhattan, $2500; International, $600; Hartford, $1500; Andes, $100.

The Wheeling Savings Bank Failure.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 7.—The Grand Jury in the case of T. C. Quarrier, the defaulting treasurer of the Wheeling Savings Institution, up to noon to-day have found nine true bills against him and more are expected.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—In the Senate the second anti-Erie bill was lost by a vote of nine to nine. The joint resolutions authorizing the sale of the Stevens battery, and asking from Congress an appropriation for life-saving stations, have passed; also, the bill to prohibit bribery. The bills creating the Fifteenth ward of Newark, and the new township of Eatontown, in Monmouth county, charged by the Democratic party as being Republican gerrymandering measures, have been lost in the House.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Tragedy in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Captain F. W. Perkins, a well-known steamship agent, was found dead in his office, No. 26 Carondelet street, this morning, shot through the head and other evidences of violence. The Coroner is investigating.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Coroner's inquest commenced to-day in the case of Patrick Murphy, aged 19, who is supposed to have been killed on Saturday night by Officer Tuomey, of the Fourth ward. The court-room was crowded.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Cotton heavy; low middling, nominally 13½c. Flour fairly active and firm. Wheat quiet but firm; Pennsylvania, $1 50@1 65; other grades unchanged. Corn firmer; white Southern, 86@86c; yellow southern, 82@83c. Oats in good demand at 60@62c. Mess pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Whisky firm at 91@91½c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—The Speaker presented the annual report of the officers of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Also, a resolution from the Councils of Philadelphia protesting against the House bill relative to personal taxation.

Mr. Rutan introduced a bill to prevent clandestine marriages.

Also, one authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to charter mutual fire insurance companies without capital.

The private calendar was then considered, and the following bills passed:—

Senate bill allowing the Pennsylvania, Lyn, and Blue-bell Turnpike Company to borrow five thousand dollars.

House bill authorizing the Rock Presbyterian Church in Cecil county, Maryland, to hold a certain tract of land in Chester county.

House bill authorizing the borough of Coatesville to borrow money.

House bill exempting the Baptist Home of Philadelphia from taxation.

House bill to place Stiles street, from Broad to Ontario, on the city plan, and to open, curb, and pave the same.

House bill to vacate a portion of Little lane, Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia.

House bill allowing the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Railroad Company to extend its road on Fifty-second street, after being amended so as to require a list of stockholders to be kept in the office for inspection.

House bill to vacate Steinhauf street in the Twenty-fifth ward.

House bill incorporating the Zinzendorff Savings Bank of South Bethlehem.

House bill incorporating the Merchants' Bank of Easton.

House.

House bill authorizing the people of each ward and township to vote once every three years upon the question of license or no license for their locality was considered.

Mr. Josephs attempted to amend by allowing Philadelphia as a city to vote, instead of each ward.

This was favored by Mr. Elliott, and opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, and Miller, and was lost.

The bill was then passed by 51 yeas to 35 nays. The Philadelphians voting in favor of the bill were Albright, Cloud, Dumbell, Elliott, Grimths, Hagar, Johnson, Lamon, Marshall, Miller, Smith, and Thompson. Those voting against the bill were Duffy, Josephs, McGowan, Mooney, Quigley, and Reyburn.

The League Island and Broad Street Railway bill begins to assume more force than a burlesque, since the full names of all the corporators have been seen. They are William J. Howard, Richard Vaux, Ezra Bowen, Michael Bonvier, Edwin Forrest, George S. Fox, Samuel R. Phillips, George Williams, William P. Cooper, George Bullock, William H. Kern, William Bousall, and George R. Berrell, with powers to lay a double track from League Island to Germantown avenue, thence along the avenue to Chesnut Hill. Capital stock, twenty thousand shares of $50 each.

The road may be built without the consent of Councils, and it shall not be necessary to hold meetings for public subscriptions of stock; a majority of the above-named corporators can build the road.

The bill is now in the City Passenger Railway Committee, of which Mr. Cloud is chairman.

Bills upon private calander were considered. The following were objected to and postponed for one week:—

House supplement to the act for the appointment of supervisors in the Twenty-second ward, was objected to by Messrs. Quigley and Smith.

House bill vacating a forty feet wide street, from Eveline to Haverford, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth, was objected to by Mr. Josephs.

House bill authorizing Councils to revise grades in the Twenty-first ward, was objected to by Mr. Quigley.

House bill authorizing the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to take charge of Hunting Park was objected to by Mr. Elliot.

House bill for pneumatic railway under any street or square in Philadelphia was objected to by Messrs. Josephs and McGowan.

House bill for the widening of Nicetown lane from Germantown road to Ridge road was objected to by Mr. Quigley.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, March 7, 1871.

The bank statement last night is in some respects favorable, and in others unfavorable, to the future of the market. The deposits show an increase of $482,953, and the loans a corresponding increase of $408,497, but there is a slight decrease in legal-tenders amounting to $219,035, and a very slight falling off in the supply of gold. The business of the week, as we anticipated, has been very large; the clearings being over $8,500,000 in excess of those of the preceding week; the balances are also considerably larger. The expansion in the loans, added to the ease in rates, shows full confidence in the steady condition of the market, and is a very favorable feature for the future. The rates for call loans and discounts do not vary from those so often quoted.

Gold is quiet but steady, with all the sales varying but little from 111.

In Government bonds there is a steady demand, and prices continue to advance. The currency 6s are fully ½ per cent. higher.

Stocks were unusually active and strong. Sales of old City 6s at 101⅛; new do. at 101⅜; and Lehigh gold loan at 85¾.

Reading Railroad was exceedingly active, with heavy sales, opening at 50@69, advancing to 51, and closing at 50¾. Pennsylvania was steady, with small sales at 61¾; sales of Lehigh Valley 27½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; and 39¾ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were more active. Sales of Lehigh at 35¼.

In miscellaneous list we notice sales of Central Transportation at 50½; and Camden City 7s, water loan, at 100.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New	101¾	1100 sh Reading R	50@51
$200 City 6s, Old	101¾	500 do	b5. 50¾
$21000 C & A m 6s, '89	96	700 do	.s60. 50@51
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	95	800 do	50¾
$3000 Pa R reg m bs.	85¾	500 do	50@51
$1000 N Pa 6s	91¾	100 do	.b60. 50¾
$2000 Phila & R 7s	87	300 do	50¾
11 sh Com'l Bk	60	100 do	50@94
17 sh Penna R	61¾	1000 do	51
645 sh Reading R	50¾	300 do	.b60. 50@94
300 do	b5. 50@51	100 do	.b60. 50¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 N Penna 7s	95¾	200 sh Leh N	b60 35¼
$14000 City 6s, New	101¾	4 sh Leh V R	40¾
$500 C & A m 6s, 89	95¾	204 sh Penna	b30. 61¾
500 sh Reading R	50@94	50 sh Cen Trans	50¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116⅛; do. 1868, 112⅛@112¾; do. 1864, 112@112¼; do. 1865, 112@112⅜; do. 1865, new, 110¾@111⅛; do. 1867, do. 111@111⅛; do. 1868, do. 111¾@111⅜; 10-40s, 109⅝@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¾@114¾; Gold, 110¾@111⅛; Silver, 106⅜@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 845@855; Central Pacific Railroad, 956@965; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@765.

NAHL & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	111	12:10 P. M.	111¼
12:00 M.	111¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 7.—No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $30 per ton, but there is no demand for the article at this figure.

There is less activity in Cloverseed, and only a few small lots sold at 11¾@11⅞c. Timothy and Flaxseed are very scarce; the latter is wanted by the crushers at $2 05@2 10 per bushel.

There is a marked falling off in the demand for Flour, the inquiry being confined to small lots for the supply of the home trade, but there is no disposition to accept lower quotations. About 1000 barrels were disposed of, mostly extra family, at $6 75@7 62½ for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $8 00@7 for State; and $7@7 75 for Indiana and Ohio, including some fancy brands at $8@9 25. About 100 bbls. Rye Flour sold at $5. Corn Meal is nominal at $3 75 per barrel for Brandywine.

The offerings of Wheat are light and prices steady. Sales of 3000 bushels Western red at $1 61@1 65; amber at $1 68@1 70; and white at $1 83. Rye sells at $1 05. Corn is held higher. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 80c., and new held at 85@84c. Oats are in steady request, and 2100 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64@65c.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron bound at 92½c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DEPARTED SPIRITS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Mark Twain once attended a funeral in Nevada where every one was trying, with indifferent success, to say something pleasant about the late unlamented. The only statement that met with universal assent was one ventured by a conscientious and observant mourner that the departed "made a nice, quiet corpse." It is with real grief that we find ourselves unable to say even this much for the late Senator from Delaware. After his Senatorial career had closed on Saturday, when his brother and heir had succeeded him in the representation, when the eyes of Delaware had been shifted from Willard to Eli, the defunct lawgiver, disregarding the Constitution and the laws of matter which forbid the coexistence of two bodies in the same place, rose to object to the introduction of a petition of loyal Southerners, and could scarcely be convinced by his sympathizing friends that he no longer existed.

He could not see why he should not sit on. He was still as full of gross venom as ever. Even in his ashes lived the wonted fire waters. Who could speak for Delaware so well as he? And if the entail, binding the little State in perpetuity to this cormorant family, is never to be cut off, there is little to be gained by changing the baptismal name of its Senators. It lies in a quiet and tranquil eddy of the nineteenth century, where no current of improvement or reform seems ever to reach it. Its political creed is short and simple, embracing only love of whisky and hate of the negro. It has made its selection of a few families to guard these important interests, and, satisfied with its agents, has abdicated its sovereignty. There is no man in the State better fitted to represent it than the late Senator whose lively ghost so startled the conscript fathers from their propriety on Saturday. His devotion to strong waters has been frequently evinced in the sight of the Senate and the world. He loves the memory of slavery better than anything which lives. He is Bourbon all over. He has learned nothing, for he hates light worse than an owl. He has forgotten nothing, for he never had anything to forget. He belongs to Delaware by every consideration of homogeneity.

Why not let him stay? It will take Eli many years to burrow down to the sphere of representative fitness where Willard has so long disported himself. He was the delight of the Senate. The Republicans used him as their frightful example, and the most ignorant and dissolute of them felt a cheerful glow of pharisaical content when they compared themselves with him. And his own Democratic colleagues positively admired him. They always said:—"Saulsbury is an able and an honest man. What a pity he drinks!" Saulsbury never made a speech above the level of a quarrelsome boy of ten; never did an hour's serious work in committee; never exercised the slightest influence in advancing or retarding legislation, excepting in the mere waste of time by incoherent harangues; and yet there was on his side of the chamber, even among men of some judgment and culture, a curious admiration and respect for the stalwart savage. It could be attributed to nothing but his sullen, unsleeping, vindictive hate of freedom and progress. He was too slow and dull to cloak or vail his devotion to the dead idol of slavery, or to disguise, as his compeers tried to do, his bitter hostility to the large and tolerant spirit of our recent national life. When his "barbaric yawp" sounded over the heads of more cautious Democrats, they felt their souls moved with envy of a man who could be so frankly and unconsciously brutal and bigoted. In comparison with his loud and vociferous denunciations of the liberal progress of the nation, their petty quibbles and sarcasms and straw stumbling-blocks seemed weak and futile enough. He hated better than they, and so they saw a sort of superiority in him.

Perhaps, after all, it is better he should go. It is possible that the generous contagion of ideas may exert some beneficent influence even upon the public sentiment of Delaware. It is possible that the light reflected from abroad may have begun to invade the immemorial darkness even there, and that the first evidence of consciousness of inferiority is getting rid of their too faithful spokesman. They move slowly in that stagnant neighborhood. They have not yet got beyond Saulsburys; but it shows improvement to have dismissed Wiliard P. Perhaps before the century ends they may get up to the average. As for the superfluous Senator, his vocation is plain. His struggle with Pomeroy's grammar showed the highest order of scholastic ambition and civic courage. It was only unsuccessful because the task was one of superhuman difficulty. No merely human intellect has as yet succeeded in reconciling the subjects and predicates of the Kansas orator. But in the peaceful retreats of his native State, with a scourge and a spelling-book, the exiled Saulsbury may retrieve, in the education of the Delaware youth, the follies of his public life, and find, like the tyrant-pedagogue of Syracuse, his last days the best. He goes home with the brightest possibilities. He may do better—he cannot do worse.

BOSS NUMBER TWO.

From the N. Y. Times.

The effect which the Tweed administration is producing on the minds of a good many rich men and on some newspaper editors, is worth attention, as a good illustration of the way in which republican government has on two or three memorable occasions been overthrown, and in which it is constantly exposed to some risk of being overthrown. The process is exceedingly simple. Democratic government, owing to various causes, and notably owing to the ignorance of a considerable body of voters, becomes turbulent, clumsy, and inefficient. Life under it, especially for well-to-do people, becomes uncomfortable. The streets are neglected; the parks and public monuments go to decay; the revenues are stolen and squandered, without any visible return, and the mode of squandering them is loud, brutal, and ostentatious. After a few attempts at reform, the well-to-do people find that reform is very troublesome, and would not last very long, and would involve a great deal of patience, discomfort, and self-sacrifice. So they give it up, and stay at home grumbling, or go abroad, and things get worse and worse.

About this time, however, there appears either a military leader, who has got control of the army, or a demagogue, who has got hold of the mob, and being skilful and thoroughly in earnest, and fond of power, he determines to secure as much of it as he can. Accordingly he seizes it either by open force, or by fraud or chicane. If by the first, he is called Emperor, or Cæsar; if by the second, he is called Boss. When he does this the good citizens are always greatly shocked. They call him either a tyrant, usurper, or cut-throat, or else a thief, swindler, and ruffian, and adjure the people to rise up against him. He keeps on, however, never minding what they say, until he has got himself firmly into his seat, and made sure of the Treasury. Then he goes to work to silence the malcontents. He takes the capital city and begins to beautify it. If he really does his work well, life to the great body of people of the middle class becomes more comfortable. They like the look of things. They are pleased with the improvement. They are, in short, getting something for their money. So, after a brief period of silence, they begin to say the Cæsar or the Boss is not so bad as he was painted; then they begin to admire him, and finally they declare that it is a lucky thing he turned up when he did to take hold of the reins of government, and so reign over them.

We have already had two striking examples in history of this sort of transformation of a republican government, one in ancient Rome and the other in Paris. We know how that of ancient Rome ended. A year ago that of Paris seemed to promise very well. We now know how it has ended, and what ruin and desolation it has left behind it. We are witnessing it in New York also; but as New York is not a capital, and is part of a powerful State in which government is thoroughly decentralized, we shall, of course, witness no such catastrophes as brought the Roman and French empires to the ground. But there was one result of the transformation in their case which we shall certainly witness in New York. When a Cæsar or a Boss is substituted for a republican form of government, the first of the line is certain to be an able man; but he is compelled by a law of his being to call around him great rascals. The honest men will not serve him or work with him. He has to reward the rascals too, whether they are called senators, or prefects, or boys, by allowing them to plunder, and otherwise misbehave. He has, too, in order to protect them in their plunder, to corrupt the courts, so that attempts to bring them to justice shall be fruitless. The result is that the art of administration and interest in public affairs dies out among the best portion of the community. Rascals succeed rascals in working the machine, and the clever rascals, who first helped to put the Boss in power, having died off, the second set are feeble and inefficient, and some fine day their Sedan comes, and sweeps them all away.

There is at this moment in this city a strong disposition growing up among the owners of property to hand the whole Government over to a Boss and boys, and leave them to manage things as they like, and pocket a large civil list, in the shape of awards for property taken for street opening, on condition that they give us, as far as outward appearance goes, a better administration. Granting all that is claimed for Boss Tweed, the question still remains, Who is to succeed him? Tweed has attained his present position—it is useless to deny it—through audacity and ability. But Tweed and Sweeny will both die before many years are over. They probably think they will not, but they will. The inevitable hour will come when even "palatial mansions" and "gorgeous stables" will fade from their vision, and the Sunday punch will no longer tickle their palate, and the Johnsonian panegyrics of the *World* will fall unheeded on their ears. What next? Doubtless a second Boss will be designated for the succession, and will receive the black broadcloth and the diamond pin of his predecessor, amid the acclamation of the boys and the mob; but then what kind of man will he be? We must remember that Tiberius, and Nero, and Caligula, and Domitian were among the successors of Augustus. The second Boss will find the machinery created by Tweed ready to his hand. The money will flow in on him in the same way; he will have the same power of rewarding his adherents and filling his pockets, and will be liable to just as little interference from the general public. But suppose him to have all the first Boss' dishonesty and unscrupulousness, without any of his talent or ambition; suppose him to care nothing about parks, or streets, or sewers, or docks, or about anything but champagne and women. That he will be such a person there is every reason to believe. A line of able Bosses is a thing unknown, and is never likely to be seen, because the school which Boss creates does not either breed or train talent. On the contrary, it crushes and banishes it. The arts it encourages are the arts of intrigue and trickery and cheating. Now, what shall we have to do if the Second Boss should steal our money without opening new streets, or "taking care" of our parks, or protecting our lives or property? Why, exactly what we ought to do now, but what many of our citizens shrink from doing, and are basely trying to find excuses for not doing—overthrow the whole Boss system, and find in the education of the voters, and the improvement of their material condition through the active exertions of the wealthy and educated class, the means of building up an administrative system which will give us what the Bosses promise to give us, and which will last, as the Bosses cannot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,

On MONDAY EVENING, March 13.

Subject:—"ORATORY."

JOSH BILLINGS, March 16,

Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."

A. Miner Griswold ("The Fat Contributor"), March 20. General Kilpatrick, March 28. Mrs. Cady Stanton, March 27. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, March 30.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra

Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Doors open at quarter-past 7: Lecture at 8. 3 3

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY" will be held at their Office, No. 329 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 13 (second Monday), 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. COMEGYS,
3 3 fw2t* Secretary.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

The REGISTER OF UNPAID TAXES FOR 1870 AND PRIOR YEARS having been completed, notice is hereby given that the books are NOW OPEN for the payment of said TAXES.

Under the provisions of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 22, 1870, proceedings will IMMEDIATELY be commenced for the COLLECTION OF SAID TAX, either out of the PERSONAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE.

Parties desiring to pay in the office, and escape further trouble and annoyance, can do so by calling between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
3 2 (Second Story).

☞ POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

In accordance with the rules of the Union Republican party, the Republican Board of Registering Officers will meet in their respective divisions on TUESDAY next, 7th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the registry of Republican voters.

And on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., the Republican citizens will meet in their respective divisions, and elect one Senatorial and one Representative Delegate, to meet in Convention on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to nominate an Auditor and Surveyor-General. Said elections shall be conducted as provided for under the new rules of the Union Republican party, viz.:—"By a Board composed of the present Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee, and all credentials shall be signed by a majority of said Board."

The election officers to conduct the next annual primary election shall be elected at the same time as provided for under new rule No. 8:—"Each Republican citizen shall be entitled to vote for one election officer, and the one having the highest number of votes shall act as Judge, the second in number shall act as Inspector to keep the registry, and the third in number shall be the Inspector to take the tickets."

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL,
President.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, M. C. HONG, } Secretaries.

3 3 5t

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1857; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION.—It has been decided to duplicate the stock of the Mercantile Library Company, between July 1 and December 31 of the present year, on the plan pursued in 1864. For every share of stock issued prior to July 1 another share will be issued, without cost, if applied for by the owner before the end of the year. All the new shares purchased before July 1 will have the benefit of the duplication.

3 2th m4t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
3 30 u No. 115 MARKET St., General Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 ARCH Street. The Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 6. Night classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. A class for beginners will be formed on Monday next. Terms $2 per quarter. The Tuesday and Friday classes will be continued. Terms $3 per quarter. The evening classes will meet at a quarter before 8. The quarter will consist of twelve lessons. Afternoon classes for ladies, two lessons per week, $20. Private lessons given as usual. Pupils can enter their names from 2 until 6½ o'clock P. M. daily. 3 2 6t

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 18.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9 1871.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS,
2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

2 15 1mf Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu3m

DRY GOODS.

EYRE AND LANDELL,

ARCH & FOURTH Sts.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW LACES,
NEW JAPANESE.

1 27 mws3mrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

Spring Importations,

NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.

Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at

Popular Prices,

To insure large sales,

Prepararory to Removal

In July to our new warehouse,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MALT LIQUORS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.

Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for

Bottled Ale and Porter

From the above celebrated Breweries.

POWELL & WEST,

No. 28 South FRONT Street,

Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.

An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwsim4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN. Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $8 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, March 16, at 8 A. M.

The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 11, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 11

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at below rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, March 13, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1½ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers of this Line will commence loading on March 9, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York. First boat will leave on Saturday, the 11th instant, and daily as usual thereafter.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 28 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 56 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 58 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6t

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ORMLLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals etc. 2 8 6

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5tf J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA,

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $34; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

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CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN B. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 18 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

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No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 15

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 618 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Canvas or Ticking, No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE CITY COMMISSIONS.

Board of Public Works—Board of Water Commissioners—Metropolitan Police Board—Powers of the Commissioners—Names of the Proposed Members.

Three important bills establishing commissions in Philadelphia were introduced in the House at Harrisburg on Monday night. The following are the bills in full:—

A BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

AN ACT

To create a Board of Public Works in the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter there shall be in the city of Philadelphia a Board of Public Works, which shall consist of the five following commissioners:—John A. Miskey, Delos P. Southworth, Lewis C. Cassidy, Thomas J. Barger, James D. Whetham, and Henry W. Gray.

Section 2. The said commissioners shall organize within ten days after the passage of this act, by electing one of their number president, and one, not of their number, clerk. The said commissioners shall hold their offices until the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, and shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars ($3000).

The said Board of Public Works shall have exclusive cognizance, control and management—

1. Of all highways, and of the opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing and guttering of all streets, roads, places, and avenues, and of the right to purchase, control, and use all materials connected therewith.

2. Of the repairing and construction of public roads and bridges.

3. Of all public buildings and property not in charge of the commission appointed to erect Public Buildings, in accordance with the act of Assembly of 5th day of August, A. D. 1870; the Park Commission, Board of Education, Inspectors of Philadelphia County Prison, Guardians of the Poor, Trustees of the Girard Estate, Board of Health, and House of Correction.

4. Of the filling up, leveling, and cleaning of sunken and other lots.

5. Of public sewers and drainage, and the construction and repair thereof.

6. Of paving, repaving, and repairing streets, and keeping the same in order.

7. Of cleaning the public streets, roads, and alleys.

8. The said board shall have the right to take the property of any turnpike or plank road company within the city of Philadelphia, and the price of land and other property taken by the commissioners, or the damages for the taking thereof, shall be determined in the same manner and under the same laws as the price of land taken by the Park Commissioners, appointed under the provisions of an act entitled an act appropriating ground for public purposes in the city of Philadelphia, approved March 26, 1867, and the various supplements thereto.

Section 3. Said board shall make requisition on the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, on or before the first day of December, in every year hereafter, for the amount of money required by them, for the purposes of the Board of Public Works, and said Councils shall, within thirty days thereafter, pass an ordinance levying a tax sufficient to raise the amount so required.

Provided, That Councils may at any time make appropriation out of the annual tax in aid of the purposes of this act.

Section 4. All appropriations made by the Councils of the city of Philadelphia to the Department of Public Highways, to the Board of Health, for cleaning the streets of said city, to the Commissioner of City Property, to the Department of Surveys, so far as the same relate to public sewers and drainage and the construction and repair thereof, be and they are hereby transferred to the Board of Public Works; and hereafter the Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia shall pay money out of said appropriations, as well as out of the appropriations hereafter made, only upon warrants drawn upon the Treasurer aforesaid by the President of the Board of Public Works, attested by the clerk thereof, with the seal of said board attached; and hereafter the said Treasurer shall open an account as that of the Board of Public Works, and enter in said account the items of appropriation transferred by this section, as well as all appropriations hereafter made by Councils to said board; and it shall be the duty of the City Controller to countersign all warrants drawn by this board in the manner aforesaid, upon being furnished by the board with a certificate that the work has been done, or that the amount for which the warrant is drawn was contracted according to law; and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the city, upon presentation, to pay the same.

Section 5. The said Board of Public Works shall have the right to determine of what material the streets shall hereafter be paved; and for all streets paved with material other than cobble stone, under the direction of the board, the Board of Public Works, in payment thereof, is thereby authorized to issue the bonds of the city of Philadelphia, to be marked on the face thereof, and to be drawn as "City Paving Bonds," bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, maturing in thirty years; and said bonds shall be executed by the President of the Board of Public Works, attested by the clerk thereof, with the seal of the board attached; and it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to add to the tax rate annually an item sufficient to pay the interest accruing on such bonds, and to raise one-thirteenth of the amount of said bonds each year, for the payment of said bonds at maturity, which sum shall be credited by the Treasurer of the city to a fund for the payment of the same, and the fund raised as aforesaid is hereby exclusively dedicated to the payment of the same.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to cause the streets, lanes and alleys laid out on the public plan to be opened, and such as they may deem necessary for the public interests to take possession of, and to cause the same to be paved, curbed, and, when necessary, culverted: Provided, That it shall not be lawful for the said board to take possession of any street, road, avenue or highway until they have given or tendered to the owners of property fronting on the streets, roads and highways opened or about to be opened, the bond of the city of Philadelphia, to be executed by the president of said board, attested by the clerk thereof and the seal of the said board, conditioned for the payment of such damages as the owners of said property may be awarded by a jury drawn under the existing laws relating to opening streets and assessing damages therefor; and for that purpose the Board of Public Works is hereby authorized to issue the bond of the city of Philadelphia, executed as aforesaid.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Revision of the city of Philadelphia, on request of the Board of Public Works, to revise or review any assessment made by them or those under them; and if, upon said review, the said Board of Revision shall increase the amount of said assessment, the increased amount shall be the assessed value of said property. Provided, The same shall not be done without notice to the owner of the property interested.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the board, immediately after their organization, to enter upon and take possession of the offices, books, papers, and property of the city of Philadelphia, in the various departments whose duties are transferred to the Board of Public Works, and it is hereby made the duty of the Chief Commissioner of Highways of the City of Philadelphia, and his assistants, the Commissioner of City Property, the Board of Health, so far as cleaning the streets of said city, the Department of Surveys, and all other departments whose labors are to be hereafter performed by this board, to transfer and deliver to the said board all books, papers, and property in their possession, or belonging to the city of Philadelphia, or to their respective departments, in reference to the business so transferred.

Section 9. Said board shall have the right to appoint such officer or officers, and employ such agents and persons as they shall deem necessary, and the same to remove at pleasure, and to fix the compensation of the persons employed, and make such contract or contracts as the board may consider necessary, which shall be executed on their part by the president and attested by the clerk and seal of the board, to be made for the purposes of this act; and shall have the further right and authority to do such other act or acts as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this act.

Section 10. In the event of a vacancy occurring among the commissioners, it shall be the duty of the remaining members, by vote, to fill said vacancy for the remainder of said term of five years. Provided, That at no time in said board shall there be more than three members of one and the same political party, and any election by which this is interfered with shall be null and void, and in the event of the majority of said board refusing to elect in accordance with this provision for one month after said vacancy shall have occurred, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas for the city of Philadelphia to appoint a person of such political party as will carry out the intent of this section.

Section 11. The duties imposed by this act on said board are exclusive, and any laws operating on any of the subjects named and enumerated in this act, and vesting power to execute the same in the city of Philadelphia, or any department thereof, shall continue in force only to vest the power in said board. Said board shall, by a resolution, supersede the functions of such individuals, municipal or State officers as, in their judgment, are needless by reason of the performance of like duties by officers appointed by this board. In the event of any conflict with the powers of the board the Court of Common Pleas of the city of Philadelphia, on petition of said board, shall make such order as shall secure compliance with the provisions of this act.

Section 12 It shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to hold all business meetings in public, and in such manner as will enable the citizens of the city of Philadelphia to attend and hear the proceedings.

Section 13. The qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia shall, on the second Tuesday in October, 1876, vote at their respective polls for offices of members of the Board of Public Works, and at said election each qualified elector shall vote for but three persons for members of said board, and the five persons who shall be found, at the closing of the polls on the day aforesaid, to have received the highest number of votes for the said office of member of the Board of Public Works, shall be declared elected, and shall hold their offices for the period of five years from the first Monday of November following their said election, and until their successors are duly qualified: Provided, That said election shall be conducted in the manner and under the law providing for the election of other municipal officers in the city of Philadelphia.

Section 14. All laws inconsistent with the terms of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.

AN ACT

To create a Board of Commissioners to supply the City of Philadelphia and the inhabitants thereof with Water.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter there shall be in the city of Philadelphia a Board of Commissioners to supply the city of Philadelphia with water, which shall consist of the five following commissioners:—John W. Forney, John Robbins, Jr., Richard Peterson, Isaac S. Cassin, William E. Reyburn.

Section 2. The said commissioners shall organize within ten days after the passage of this act, by electing one of their number president, and one not of their number clerk. The said commissioners shall hold their offices until the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, and shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars. The Board of Commissioners to supply the city of Philadelphia with water shall have all the powers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, and of the Register of Water, and whatever other authority may be necessary to give them the exclusive right to furnish and regulate the supply of water to the city of Philadelphia and the inhabitants thereof; and among other powers they shall have the right to take land for the construction of reservoirs; the construction of reservoirs and the filling thereof with water; the opening of highways for the laying of water-pipes; the laying of water-pipes, and of the collection of the costs thereof from the ground in front whereof the same is laid as now provided by law; the introduction of water into buildings and houses; the assessment and collection of water rents; to take the property of any water company within the city of Philadelphia, and the price of land or other property taken by the said commissioners, or the damages for the taking thereof, shall be determined in the same manner and under the same laws as the price of land taken by the Park Commission, appointed under the provisions of an act appropriating ground for public purposes in Philadelphia, approved March 26, 1867, and the various supplements thereto, and they shall also have the right to purchase all materials, and have the employment of all labor, necessary for the execution of any of the foregoing powers.

Section 3. They shall also determine the necessity for erecting new water works, and have the exclusive authority for erecting the same, as well as enlarging those now in existence, and have through their officers and agents exclusive charge of the same when erected and in course of erection, and of all material and property used in supplying the city of Philadelphia and the inhabitants thereof with water; and for the purpose of erecting new water works, or enlarging those now in existence, the said Board of Commissioners to supply the city with water shall have the right, and they are hereby authorized, to issue bonds maturing in thirty years in the name of the city of Philadelphia, for such sum or sums as may be necessary to erect said water works or enlarge the present works, and for the purchase of the necessary machinery; and said bonds shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, and shall be known as the "City Water Bonds," and have that indorsement thereon, and be executed by the President of the Board of Commissioners to supply the city with water, attested by the clerk thereof, with the seal of the department attached thereto; and it shall be the duty of the Receiver of Taxes to add to the tax rate annually an item sufficient to pay the interest accruing on such bonds, and to raise one-thirtieth of the amount of said bonds each year for the payment of said bonds at maturity, which said sum shall be credited by the Treasurer of the city to a fund for the payment of the same; and the fund raised as aforesaid is hereby exclusively dedicated to the payment of the same.

Section 4. Said board shall make requisitions on the Councils of the city of Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of December in every year hereafter, for the amount of money required by them for the purposes of the Board of Commissioners to supply the city with water, and said Councils shall, within thirty days thereafter, pass an ordinance levying a tax sufficient to raise the amount so required: Provided, that Councils may at any time make appropriations out of the annual tax for the purposes of this act.

Section 5. All appropriations made by Councils of the city of Philadelphia to the present Department for Supplying the City with Water are hereby transferred to the Board of Commissioners to supply the city of Philadelphia with water, created by this act, and hereafter the City Treasurer shall pay money out of the said appropriations, as well as out of all appropriations hereafter made, only upon warrants drawn upon the Treasurer aforesaid by the president of said board, attested by the clerk thereof, with the seal of the said board attached, and hereafter the said Treasurer shall open an account as that of the Board of Commissioners for Supplying the City with Water, and enter in the said account the items of appropriations transferred by this section, as well as all appropriations hereafter made by Councils to said board, and it shall be the duty of the City Controller to countersign all warrants drawn by this board in the manner aforesaid, upon being furnished by the board with a certificate that the work has been done, or that the amount for which the warrant is drawn was contracted according to law, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the city, upon presentation, to pay the same.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the board, immediately after their organization, to enter upon and take possession of the offices, books, papers, and property of the city of Philadelphia in the care, custody, or control of the present Department for Supplying the City with Water, and it is hereby made the duty of the Chief Engineer of Water and the Register of Water to transfer and deliver to the said board all books, papers, and property in their possession and belonging to the city of Philadelphia.

Section 7. Said board shall have the right to appoint such officers and employ such agents and persons as they shall deem necessary, and the same to remove at pleasure, and to fix the compensation of the persons employed, and to make such contract or contracts as the board may consider necessary, which shall be executed on their part by the President and attested by the clerk, and seal of said board to be made for the purposes of this act, and shall have the further right and authority to do such other act or acts as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this act.

Section 8. The qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia shall, on the second Tuesday in October, 1876, and every five years thereafter, vote at their respective polls for three of the electors aforesaid for the office of members of the Board of Commissioners for Supplying the City of Philadelphia with Water; and the five persons voted for, who shall be found at the closing of the polls on the day aforesaid to have received the highest number of votes for the said office for Commissioner of the Board for Supplying the City with Water, shall be declared elected, and shall hold their office for the period of five years from the first Monday in November following their said election, and until their successors are duly qualified: Provided, That the mode of conducting said election shall be in the manner and under the law providing for the election of other municipal officers in the city of Philadelphia.

Section 9. In the event of a vacancy occurring among the members of the board, it shall be the duty of the remaining members by vote to fill said vacancy for the remainder of the said term of five years: Provided, that at no time in the said board shall there be more than three members of one and the same political party, and any election by which this is interfered with shall be null and void; and in the event of a majority of said board refusing to elect in accordance with this provision for one month after said vacancy shall have occurred, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of the city of Philadelphia to appoint a person of such political party as will carry out the intent of this section.

Section 10. The duties imposed by this act on said board are exclusive, and any laws on any of the subjects named and enumerated in this act, and vesting power to execute the same in the city of Philadelphia, or the Department for Supplying the City with Water, or the Chief Engineer of Water Works, or the Register of Water, shall continue in force only to vest the power in the said board; said board shall, by a resolution, supersede the functions of any individuals or municipal officers as in their judgment are needless, by reason of the performance of like duties by officers appointed by this board. In the event of any conflict with the powers of this board the Court of Common Pleas, on petition of said board, shall make such order as shall secure compliance with the provisions of this act.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of the board to hold all business meetings in public, and in such manner as will enable the citizens of Philadelphia to attend and hear the proceedings.

Section 12. All laws inconsistent with the terms of this act be and they are hereby repealed.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BOARD.

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a Metropolitan Police for the city of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the city of Philadelphia be and is hereby enacted for the purposes of police discipline and government into a district, to be known as the Metropolitan Police District of Philadelphia.

Section 2. The appointment, control, and entire government of the police of the said district shall be and are hereby vested in a Board of Police Commissioners, to be composed of the six following citizens:—Henry Bumm, Henry S. Tarr, George Truman, Thomas E. Gaskill, John C. Bickel, and A. W. Fletcher.

The said commissioners shall hold their offices until the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, and within ten days after the passage of this act shall meet and organize by the election of one of their number as president. They shall also elect a clerk and an assistant clerk. In case of any vacancy in the said board, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the board shall fill the same by electing a commissioner for the remainder of the term of five years, the person chosen to be of the same political party as his predecessor.

Section 3. The qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia shall, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every five years thereafter, vote at their respective polls for the office of Police Commissioner, and at said election each qualified elector shall vote for but three persons for the office of Police Commissioners, and the six persons voted for who shall be found, at the closing of the polls on the day aforesaid, to have received the highest number of votes for the office of Police Commissioner, shall be declared elected Police Commissioners, and shall hold their offices for the period of five years, from the first Monday of November following this said election, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified: Provided, That the mode of conducting said election shall be in the manner and under the laws providing for municipal elections in the city of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Each commissioner shall receive the sum of three thousand dollars ($3000) per annum, in full compensation for his services, and the clerk of the board the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500) per annum, and the assistant clerk the sum of one thousand dollars ($1000) per annum, and it is hereby made the duty of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia to appropriate sufficient moneys to pay the same; but no commissioner shall, during his continuance in office, hold any other position of profit or emolument under the United States, the State of Pennsylvania, or the city of Philadelphia; nor shall he while he continues a member of the said board be a candidate for any elective office whatever. He shall be liable to impeachment and removal for felony, bribery, or malfeasance in office, in the manner now provided for the impeachment of aldermen in the city of Philadelphia.

Section 5. The said board shall have entire control of all the police of the city of Philadelphia, and shall have authority to increase the number thereof, should they deem the same needful and proper, and make such rules and regulations for the government of the said force as they may consider necessary. They shall fix the number and grade of the officers, and the annual compensation to each. Every applicant for an appointment on the force shall undergo a thorough physical examination by a properly-qualified physician, selected by the board for that purpose, and no one shall be appointed who is not physically able, and cannot read and write, and no person shall be elected a member of the force without the consent of a majority of the board.

The board shall also have the appointment of the committing magistrate at the Central Station in the said city, as also of the committing magistrates of the different police districts that the said board may hereafter create in the Metropolitan Police district. They shall have the entire control and management of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph of the said city, as well as the control, appointment of, and dismissal of all persons connected with the care and management of said telegraph. The said board shall have power to purchase ground necessary for the erection of new station-houses, if they deem station-houses necessary. They shall also have power to purchase or erect new station-houses, or contract for the erection of new station-houses from time to time, as said Police Commissioners shall deem necessary for police purposes.

It is hereby made the duty of Select and Common Councils, by ordinance, to appropriate, within sixty days after requisition made upon them by said commissioners, such sum or sums of money as the said Board of Commissioners may require for the purpose of this act. The said board shall, from time to time, submit to Councils estimates of the sums required for the maintenance of the said force. All warrants for the payment of money drawn under the provisions of this act shall be drawn by the president and countersigned by the clerk in accordance with existing laws.

Section 6. The said board shall hold a daily Commissioners' Court, to be composed of not less than three commissioners, which shall be open to the public for the trial of members of the police charged with offenses, and for the purpose of hearing such complaints against any member of the force as shall be preferred by any citizen. For the purposes of this act any member of said board shall have power to administer an oath or affirmation.

Section 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with any of the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William H. Johnson, of the Good Will Company, was elected Chief Engineer of the new Fire Department yesterday.

—The merchant tailors of this city have formed a "Tailors' Exchange," with the following gentlemen as officers:—

President—George Muhler.
First Vice-President—E. O. Thompson.
Second Vice-President—John Albright.
Secretary—Charles K. Shoemaker.
Executive Committee—James B. Mageoch, Henry Stevenson, J. H. Ehrlicher.

—The Finance Committee of Councils do not recommend the appropriation of $2500 for additional stories on the wings of the State House.

Domestic Affairs.

—Speaker Blaine expects to visit Europe during the coming summer.

—Disappointed colonists from Magdalena bay continue to arrive at San Francisco.

—A stage was robbed by highwaymen, near Virginia City, Nevada, on Saturday. Two of the bandits were subsequently captured.

—Senator Chandler gave a grand reception last evening at his residence, in Washington, which was well attended by distinguished persons.

—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, positively declines to go to the United States Senate, and will retain his present position until the State is fully restored.

—In the case of the miner, Hoffman, who was brutally murdered at Mount Carmel, Pa., on Friday night, the coroner's jury has rendered a verdict that he came to his death by firearms in the hands of persons unknown to them.

—The so-called revenue reformers are anxious to have their claims recognized by the new Congress, and profess that they will be satisfied if one of two men whom they designate be appointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

—Last evening, while Justice Bramlette was trying a colored man for riotous conduct at Meridian, Miss., a disturbance occurred in the court-room, and a black man named Tyler shot Bramlette, killing him instantly. Tyler and two of his comrades were killed by the citizens.

Foreign Affairs.

—Favre and Simon have tendered their resignations, but Thiers will not accept them.

—The revolutionary party of Paris is causing much anxiety among the orderly people of the community.

—The French soldiers interned in Belgium will be conducted to the frontier of France during the present week.

—Favre has gone to Versailles to prepare a palace for the National Assembly in the anticipation of its early removal from Bordeaux.

—Extensive organized emigration from the ceded provinces will occur immediately, and large bodies of Alsatians will emigrate to America.

—Emperor William, at the review of the Prussian Guards at Longchamps, thanked them for the heroism, endurance, and devotion they had displayed, and added that they must thank Providence in choosing them as the instruments to bring to pass such events.

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[5 13 fmw]

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TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE NEW CITY COMMISSIONS.

THREE of the bills creating commissions for the future government of Philadelphia were introduced yesterday in the State Legislature, and we publish them in full in to-day's TELEGRAPH, that our readers may comprehend the nature and extent of the extraordinary powers that are to be taken from the people and vested in the hands of a few citizens. It matters little that some of the gentlemen named as commissioners enjoy a large share of the confidence of the community. There is no assurance that their names will not be stricken out before the bills are finally passed, but whether they are retained or not, the principle of conferring such vast powers upon men not elected by the people is in the highest degree dangerous; and if the people quietly submit to it, the next step may be a complete annihilation of their few remaining local political rights. It will be seen that the commissioners are to be placed entirely beyond the reach of popular indignation. The boards as now constituted are to serve for five years before an election takes place, or, *in other words, the men chosen by the Legislature are to rule the city absolutely in the matters designated until* 1876, and at the end of that time the wise and virtuous men in the State Capitol graciously propose that a small share of the blessing of self-government shall revert back to the people from whom they are now attempting to steal it. Attentive readers will observe that the commissioners are entrusted, within their respective domains, with nearly absolute powers. The city is not only to be ruled by men in whose selection she has no voice, but they are authorized to rule despotically. The Metropolitan Police Board is not only to be entrusted with the appointment, control, and entire government of the police, but it is authorized to make all needful rules and regulations, to increase the number of officers, to erect new station-houses, etc., and it is made the imperative duty of Councils to appropriate such sums of money as the Board of Commissioners shall require. The Water Commission is to have "all the powers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the Water Department, and of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, and of the Register of Water, and whatever other authority may be necessary to give them the exclusive right to furnish and regulate the supply of water to the city of Philadelphia and the inhabitants thereof." But even the powers entrusted to the Police and Water Commissions shrink into insignificance when compared with those entrusted to the Board of Public Works. There may be some excuse in the present condition of the Police and Water Departments for an extraordinary new policy. But the Board of Public Works was manifestly and clearly created for the express purpose of providing unlimited opportunities for plunder. It is to have exclusive control of all highways and public works not now under the control of existing commissions; and in addition to the exercise of many other excessively dangerous powers, it is authorized (see section 5), to determine what material the streets shall be paved with, *and to issue city bonds for the payment of all the paving contracts it chooses to give out.* If the Commissioners of Public Works are entrusted with this privilege, nothing but the entire destruction of the city credit will prevent the development of a race of Tweeds in Philadelphia, and the erection of palaces built with the proceeds of public plunder. If the legislative programme is carried out, taxpayers must expect exactions such as they have never known before, while the community will be at the mercy of a small band of politicians who will live in princely magnificence.

THE COMING MAN.

IN the whirligigs of American politics during the last ten or twelve years the interests of nearly every distinct class has been made an object of national solicitude. The especial favorites of the Government, under the old *regime*, were the slaveholders, and the whole country was turned upside down that they might enjoy, without restrictions, the inalienable right of oppressing, in their own way and on the broadest possible area, their plantation chattels. In the reaction against the slaveholder the victim of his tyranny rose in public favor, and his rights have been battled for so persistently and successfully that there is nothing left to demand in his behalf, unless it be the largest possible share of offices and of public plunder. The Indian, too, has found active, zealous, and generous friends who are constantly devising new methods for advancing his welfare and protecting his interests. The heathen Chinee, although he may be oppressed in some quarters, has devoted champions to shield him. The advocates of woman's rights increase rapidly in loquacity, number, and influence, and already they have achieved, in some quarters, brilliant victories. The cause of one nationality after another has in turn been an object of intense solicitude; and thousands have been ready to fight with the Fenians, to coalesce with the Cubans, or to glorify the Germans. Meanwhile, every year has witnessed a growing disregard of the wishes, wants, and welfare of the class most powerful in numbers and least potent in influence, and it is high time to inquire when the coming man shall consist of that most unobtrusive but most important of all individuals, the able-bodied American tax-payer. Of all the victims of injustice, folly, rascality, oppression, tyranny, and corruption, no class has suffered so much. In his zeal for helping others he has so often been destroyed and robbed by his accredited agents that he has suffered in the aggregate more misfortunes and misadventures than ever befel Don Quixote in his chivalric crusades. The hour must be near at hand when the instinct of self-preservation will force him to abandon the part of knight errant in politics, to treat government as a sober business, and to carry with him to the polls some of that desire to take care of number one which he displays in his private transactions. When this period arrives he will cease to mistake a thief who seeks his suffrages for an immaculate representative of noble principles, and he will force the partisans of high and low degree, of all creeds, to acknowledge once more the forgotten truth that he has some rights still left which plundering politicians may and must be forced to respect.

THE APPORTIONMENT OUTRAGE.

IT appears that, in 1857, an amendment to the State Constitution was adopted, providing that "no city or county shall be entitled to elect more then four Senators." At the time the people of the State ratified this amendment, the allotment of only four Senators to this city may have been fair and just, certainly much more so than it is at present. As we showed on Saturday, the average constituency of the Senatorial districts throughout the State is 26,036 taxables and 106,545 inhabitants. Philadelphia has 158,986 taxables and 673,726 inhabitants, which would entitle us to more than six Senators if this outrageous constitutional provision were not in the way. Under the circumstances, there is no help for the people of this city until the Constitution is again overhauled.

But, bad as the limitation to four Senators is, the scandalous manner in which the Senate Committee on Apportionment proposes to gerrymander the boundaries is even worse. The following table shows the number of taxables and inhabitants in each of the proposed districts, with the vote cast at the last election for Receiver of Taxes, in which the party lines were drawn more closely than for any other office:—

Dist.	*Taxables.*	*Pop.*	*Vote.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1.....	39,637	166,609	23,725	11,911	11,814	97R
2.....	39,007	167,911	23,602	14,219	9,383	4836R
3.....	31,860	127,779	19,087	8,905	10,182	1277D
4.....	48,482	212,327	29,721	17,053	12,663	4390R
Total..	158,986	673,726	96,135	52,093	44,042	8051R

A mere glance at these figures serves to reveal the "little game" which the Democratic Senate proposes to play. Philadelphia being entitled under the Constitution to but four Senators, the districts should average 39,746 taxables, 168,431 inhabitants, and 24,034 voters. The First and Second districts approach this standard as closely as is perhaps practicable, without dividing the wards; but the Third and Fourth districts are grossly disproportionate to each other and the true standard. The Third district, which is to embrace all that is included in it at present, with the addition of two election divisions of the Eighteenth ward now included in the Fourth district, is situated along the river front, and will barely hold its own in population. It is strongly Democratic, and will doubtless remain so for some years. If the Senate committee had, however, annexed a contiguous ward to it, the Democratic ascendancy would have been imperilled, and it is for this reason that it is proposed to keep its boundaries almost the same as they are at present, although by so doing the 19,087 voters residing in it are able to offset the 29,721 who reside in the proposed Fourth district. But this is not the whole extent of the fraud which the Democrats in the Senate propose to perpetrate. Not only is the new Fourth district made half as large again as the Third, but there is to be such a redistribution of several wards as will materially affect the political prospects in the First district. The Twenty-sixth ward, which is Republican by over twelve hundred, is taken from the First district and given to the Fourth, its place being filled by the Ninth ward, in which the Republican majority is about one thousand only. This gives the Democrats a fair show in the First district, which is now safely Republican on a full vote. The place now held by the Ninth ward in the Second district is to be filled by the Twentieth and Twenty-ninth wards, which are torn from the present Fourth district to make room for the Twenty-sixth ward. As the result of the whole distribution, the proposed Fourth district is made to stretch from the extreme northern limit of the city to League Island, embracing all the rapidly-growing suburbs of the city, in which the increase in population is bound to be much greater than in its overcrowded Democratic rival, the Third district.

The Senate committee apparently had two prime objects in view in rearranging the Senatorial districts—the retention of a strong Democratic majority in the Third district, and the chance of a Democratic victory in the First district on a full vote. If the Nineteenth ward were allotted to the Third district instead of the Fourth, there would be a show of fairness in the apportionment. The relative standing of the four districts would then be as follows:—

Dist.	*Taxables.*	*Pop.*	*Vote.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1.....	39,637	166,609	23,725	11,911	11,814	97R
2.....	39,007	167,911	23,602	14,219	9,383	4836R
3.....	47,775	173,920	24,760	12,136	12,594	458D
4.....	32,567	167,086	24,048	13,797	10,251	3546R
Total..	158,986	673,726	96,135	52,063	44,042	8051R

This arrangement would render the Third district the largest of the four; but six out of the eight wards of which it would be composed are decreasing in population, if we are to believe the census marshals, and at best will prove comparatively stationary. This, however, is not the serious objection in Democratic eyes. The Democratic majority would be cut down from 1277 to 428, and the district would become debatable ground. As the voters of the city are nearly equally divided between the two parties, it is just that their representation in the Senate should approximate to equality. If Philadelphia were allowed the seven Senators to which the city is entitled, a fair apportionment would give four of them to the Republicans and three to the Democrats. As this is impossible, the boundaries of the districts should be so arranged that there will be an approximate equality in taxables, population, and voters, leaving the two parties to take their chances, until the revision of the Constitution shall enable each of them to have its full and fair representation in the Senate.

THE READING RAILROAD AND THE W. B. A.

A MEMORIAL from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, over the signature of its President, Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., explanatory of its recent action in increasing the tonnage upon coal, was yesterday presented to the Legislature. This memorial is a clear and concise statement of facts in regard to the whole matter of miners' strikes, and it is an unanswerable accusation against the miners and their leaders as the really guilty parties in the present disorganization of the coal trade. Mr. Gowen shows that the last strike in the coal regions was not only totally unjustifiable, but that it was not desired by the miners themselves. It was ordered by the Grand Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association at a time when there was no contest about wages, no design to reduce them, and when the rate of wages for the entire season of 1871 had already been definitely settled upon by the representatives of the workingmen and those of their employers. The strike was reluctantly acceded to by a vast majority of the miners, many of whom had worked but five months out of the preceding twelve, under the promise of their leaders that it would result in their obtaining much higher wages than they had agreed to take for the ensuing year. The strike was not only a violation of a solemn agreement, but it was an attempt to establish rates of wages which would be ruinous to the operators, which would disorganize the whole coal trade, and which would keep the price of coal up to a figure which would be oppressive in the highest degree to the millions of consumers of all kinds throughout the country. The strike was totally inexcusable, and the Reading Railroad in taking the stand it did deserves thanks rather than censure. Every coal strike causes incalculable damage to thousands of industries, and if there is any authority which can control the Grand Council of the W. B. A., it is justified in saying imperatively that a new system must rule in the mining regions, and that the reign of violence must come to an end. The Reading Railroad Company is now fighting the W. B. A. with its own weapons, and when the miners are willing either to go to work upon reasonable terms or to allow others to do so, the rates of tolls and transportation will be at once reduced. As the matter now stands, the railroad company is acting in the interest not only of all consumers of coal but of the miners themselves, if they were only wise enough to know it; and if it achieves a decisive victory, as it will if there is no outside interference, all concerned will be permanently benefited.

REPUBLICAN VOTERS who are not on the registry lists of their divisions should remember that this afternoon, between 4 and 8 o'clock, the Republican Registration Boards will be in session for the correction of the lists. All who desire to have a voice in selecting delegates to the State Convention should attend to this matter.

—An ingenious teacher down East has hit upon the expedient of keeping her pupils interested in their work by using magazines as readers.

—A kind lady who sent up a mince-pie, with the request "please insert," is assured that such articles are never crowded out by a press of other matter.

—A senior gives a new version of the fate of Agricola. He translated a passage in Tacitus the other day, "His army having been divided, he himself marched in three parts."

NOTICES.

CHILDREN — TO LADIES, — BOYS'
CHILDREN — AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE — BOYS'
CHILDREN — THE SELECTING OF — BOYS'
CHILDREN — BOYS' CLOTHING! — BOYS'
CHILDREN — ON OUR FIRST FLOOR — BOYS'
CHILDREN — WE HAVE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT — BOYS'
CHILDREN — FOR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' — BOYS'
CHILDREN — CLOTHING, — BOYS'
CHILDREN — AND HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY — BOYS'
CHILDREN — FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 YEARS — BOYS'
CHILDREN — UPWARD, EMBRACING — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "STRIPED SUITS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "PRINCE IMPERIALS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "CONTINENTALS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "KNEE BREECHES," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "GARIBALDIS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — BISMARCKS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "SCOTCH SUITS," ETC. — BOYS'
CHILDREN — AND FOR BOYS AND YOUTH, — BOYS'
CHILDREN — WE HAVE ALL STYLES AND SIZES. — BOYS'

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

CLOTHING.

SPRING OVERCOATS. Great Brown Hall. FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & NOSTLO

CLOTHES READY MADE. CLOTHES TO MEASURE.

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IT IS TIME
To think of having your
New Spring Overcoat
made,
And to those desiring one for
The coming season, the
Attractive Inducements
Of a large and
Fashionably Complete
Stock,
With the best of Cutters,
Are offered.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp
Salesroom of the American Watch.

A SELF-MADE MAN.—Somebody has remarked that a self-made man is the highest type of mankind, possessing the noblest qualities with which God has endowed the race, and uniting with them the most energetic determination, a prerequisite to be useful in any avocation.

Such a man, in our humble opinion, is Mr. John Mayer, whose reputation as a skilful designer and regenerator of hair is so widely known. This gentleman has talents of no ordinary character, and his ingenuity, which has found culminations, so many valuable developments, is worthy of special mention. His boyhood was passed in the United States Navy, and he has visited nearly every part of the globe. His extensive travels have added to his rich fund of information, and ripened his "superior judgment and experience." Many important inventions have been made by this consummate genius, who unites a thorough knowledge of the mechanics with a fine architectural taste. His splendid new marble edifice on North Ninth street, above Arch, is a lasting monument to his enterprise. His noble structure, now nearly completed, should be seen and admired by all our wise citizens and every visitor to the city—how out of an incongruous mass of nearly a dozen different plans Mr. Mayer evolved a harmonious whole. The good points of each were taken and eventually developed into the beautiful and unique building we have spoken of above. In manner Mr. Mayer is courteous; in dealing just; his movements are most active and rapid. It is stated that in his special business he is able to perform the work of three ordinary hands. Such a man is an acquisition to the city and our people, and they should be proud of him. 3 4 stu 2t 4p

THE ARABS TO-NIGHT! THE ARABS TO-NIGHT! THE ARABS TO-NIGHT
AT FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Great ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE OF ARABS, eleven in number, TO-NIGHT AT FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
ARABS! ARABS!
will positively appear TO-NIGHT, in their great act.
FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. It

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

Specialties at Thornley's.

LINEN GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SPRING SHAWLS,
BLACK SILKS.

Popular Usage at Thornley's.

LOW PRICES.
PROMPT ATTENTION.
PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that our Stock is now very complete in its assortment, and very reasonable in price. We invite an early inspection.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 28 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Centrally and conveniently located, easy of access by all modern modes of travel.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

Have always on hand a complete assortment of

BLACK GOODS.

N. B.—HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.
2 28 tuths3mrp

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

ALEXANDER RICKEY.
9 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FOR SALE.—$50,000 IN MORTGAGES AND Ground Rents, at a discount. Inquire of
B. F. HESSER,
3 4 3t* Nos. 12 and 14 S. SIXTH Street.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·40 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths No 1009 MARKET Street.

FISHING TACKLE.

TO SPORTSMEN.

THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)

SAMUEL SPANG,
No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:
2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.
A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.
9000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft long.
Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby, s etc. etc.
Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.
Seines made to order.
Sole importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 tuths1m

GLOVES.

908 CHESNUT STREET.

908	We will open	CHESNUT ST.
908	on Wednesday,	CHESNUT ST.
908	March 8, a	CHESNUT ST.
908	first-class stock	CHESNUT ST.
908	of Hosiery, Gloves,	CHESNUT ST.
908	Notions, etc., etc.,	CHESNUT ST.
908	with full lines	CHESNUT ST.
908	of our celebrated	CHESNUT ST.
908	Kid Gloves, of	CHESNUT ST.
908	our several best	CHESNUT ST.
908	brands. Every pair	CHESNUT ST.
908	of these Kid Gloves	CHESNUT ST.
908	guaranteed. If	CHESNUT ST.
908	they rip or tear	CHESNUT ST.
908	on first trial	CHESNUT ST.
908	another pair will	CHESNUT ST.
908	be given in exchange.	CHESNUT ST.
908	Men's, Ladies', and	CHESNUT ST.
908	Children's, all sizes	CHESNUT ST.
908	and all colors, and	CHESNUT ST.
908	Black and White.	CHESNUT ST.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves.
Sole Agents for the celebrated "Bartley" and "La Belle" brands. 3 7 tuss1

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAVA COFFEE.

Genuine Dutch Government Java Coffee
IN THE ORIGINAL BAGS,
JUST RECEIVED IN STORE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstfsp PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS
AND SILVERSMITHS,

Having made advantageous arrangements with the
Gorham Manufacturing Company
(The largest manufacturers of STERLING SILVERWARE in the United States), will keep constantly in stock a full assortment in
TEA SERVICES,
FANCY PIECES,
TABLE SILVER.
All the NEW DESIGNS OF THIS COMPANY, as soon as produced, WILL BE FOUND IN OUR CASES.
Also, all the desirable Patterns of the
CELEBRATED
Gorham Plated Wares.

1124 Chesnut St., 1124
3 4 3t5p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
BAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

N. WEYL & CO.,
(Late Weyl & Rosenheim,)
DEALERS IN
Ribbons, Silks, Millinery,
AND
Straw Goods,
Have removed from No. 736 CHESNUT Street t
No. 730 ARCH STREET.
SPRING OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, March 8. [3 6 2t

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK.

The Amount of Business for 1870—Statistics of the Three Great City Companies—Rapid Progress of the Equitable.

Soon after the opening of the new year, when the returns from the different life insurance companies have come in, a carefully prepared and digested chart, as it is called, is published, showing the relative standing, as to business done, expenses incurred, and assets accumulated, of the various companies doing business in New York. The returns are those made to the State Superintendent of Insurance at Albany, and as nearly every life insurance company of any account whatever does or tries to do business in New York, the chart becomes a fair and clear exhibit of the relative standing of the companies in the Union.

The total number of policies issued by New York city companies in 1870 was 120,792 insuring the vast sum of $303,905,065. But great as these figures are, they yet fall below those of the year 1869 and some preceding years, the explanation of this fact being that people have not been making so much money during the last twelvemonth as heretofore. The receipts of life insurance companies, like those of savings banks, though not exactly representing, yet indicate the relative saving capacity of the country from year to year. But while less than in some former years, when business was brisk and everybody prosperous, the returns for 1870 still afford striking evidence of the prudence and thrift of the people.

The progress of life insurance in New York is shown by the following figures:—The total number of policies in force since December 31, 1866, was 234,188, insuring $944,744,815. The total number of policies in force December 31, 1870, was 372,663, insuring $1,038,335,813; or an increase of $85,591,003 in companies belonging to New York State alone. When it is remembered that this increase has experienced the usual reduction by reason of death and term claims and surrendered policies it can hardly be doubted that life insurance has made a handsome gain during the year, and that our New York companies have maintained their hold on the confidence of the public.

The three city companies which show the largest aggregate amount of insurance effected during the year are:—

Equitable..$40,205,199 | Mutual Life..$33,453,217
New York Life..$27,141,935

The number of new policies issued by these companies was:—

Mutual.....12,463 | Equitable.....10,063
New York.....9,925

The average amount insured under these policies was:—

Equitable.....$4,004 | New York.....$2,735
Mutual.....$2,284

The increased ratio of assets over 1864 was:—

Equitable.....20 51 | Mutual.....15 76
New York.....14 45

These figures show that our leading companies are in a healthy and progressive condition. The long-standing Mutual maintains its steady advance; the Equitable moves ahead with rapid strides; the New York follows close behind. Our figures show that the Mutual has issued the largest number of policies, but the Equitable policies of the largest average amount, so that the total amount of new insurance is about $7,000,000 greater.—*New York Sun.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"William Tell" by the German Troupe.

Rossini's opera of *William Tell*, based upon Schiller's magnificent drama, is the most perfect work of the composer, and the one that will probably be the longest held in remembrance. It is full of beautiful music perfectly expressive of the theme, but it labors under the disadvantage of having a large number of characters of the first importance, and of having several scenes which require elaborate setting if they are to be given with adequate effect. For these reasons *William Tell* is seldom, if ever, rendered in a style at all appropriate to its merits, and the grand scene at the close of the second act, especially, where the patriotic inhabitants of the different cantons assemble for the purpose of organizing for the liberation of their country, is almost always badly botched, as it was last night. The performance last night was quite up to the average of what we are accustomed to, however, and the leading parts were generally sustained in a creditable style, while the choruses, which in this opera are exceedingly beautiful, were well given.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Faust* will be performed this evening with Madame Frederici as "Margherita," Mad'le Roemer as "Siebel," Mr Habelmann as "Faust," Mr. W. Formes as "Valentine," and Mr. Francech as "Mephistopheles."

To-morrow evening *Tannhauser* will be represented.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in *The Emerald Ring* and the farce of *The Latest from New York.*

AT THE ARCH Lotta will personate six different characters this evening in the drama of *The Little Detective.*

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will repeat his great personation of "Sir Giles Overreach," in Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance is announced for this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

TO SPORTSMEN.—We call the attention of all true sportsmen to the card of that old Napoleon of fishermen, Mr. Samuel Spang, No. 148 N. Fourth street, to be found in another column. Mr. Spang has just received direct from Europe a magnificent supply of the best trout rods, flies, hair, silk, and silk and hair lines, that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Sportsmen should avail themselves of this golden chance, visit Mr. Spang, be convinced, and supply themselves accordingly.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

THE APPROACH of warm weather, with the difficulty of keeping provisions in a good condition, reminds us that we will need a good and reliable Ice Chest or Refrigerator, the fault of most of which is that they sweat. When the atmosphere is made sufficiently cold to preserve meats, etc., sweet, there is no moisture, and the presence of moisture or sweat is a sure indication that the temperature is too mild for the purpose. The Star Refrigerator manufactured by Messrs. Bozorth & Supplee we believe to be entirely free from this objection, and the makers give the best evidence of their confidence in it by guaranteeing it to preserve a perfectly dry atmosphere, or the money refunded.

DIED.

BRADY.—On the 5th instant, JOHN H. BRADY, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Catholic Philomathean and the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institutes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, on Wednesday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

PUSEY.—On the 5th instant, JACOB PUSEY, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., Fourth-day, the 8th instant, from his late residence, No. 702 West street, Wilmington, Delaware, without further notice.

WETHERILL.—On Sunday, March 5, 1871, of disease of the heart, CHARLES M. WETHERILL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry at the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., eldest son of the late Charles Wetherill.

WRIGLEY.—On Sunday morning, SARAH, widow of the late James Wrigley, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Wood street, Manayunk, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, to proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

BANK OF AMERICA, OLD PHILADELPHIA Savings Fund Building, No. 306 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1871.

The Bank of America, incorporated by act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 27th day of April, 1870, this day organized by the election of

HENRY C. DALLETT
as President, and
CHARLES CLOSE,
CALEB J. MILNE,
WM. HARBESON,
ELLWOOD SHANNON,
Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES H. PRICE was unanimously elected Cashier.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY March 6, 1871.

3 4 3t HENRY C. DALLETT, President.

COURSE OF LECTURES, to be delivered in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, March 7, 1871, Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., of New York.
Subject—"Around the World—How to Go—What to See—What it Costs."
Tuesday, March 21, 1871, Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.
Subject—"Sunshine."
Tuesday, March 28, 1871, Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D.
Subject—"Italy, as I Saw It."
Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. 2 28 m6 7*

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. MARCH 6, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.

3 7 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alcoholated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine," it softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Phila'a.

NOTICE—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, CAMDEN, on FRIDAY, the 31st of March inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. GATZMER, Secretary.
March 7, 1871. 3 7 3t

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability.
BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

AN UNUSUAL INTEREST HAS BEEN excited over Letter-press Copies which can be taken from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

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The Bonds are issued in
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DOLLIE AND THE TWO SMITHS

From Blackwood's (Edinburgh) Magazine.

[CONCLUDED.]

Besides our agricultural operations, we are called upon as good citizens to devote some of our attention to politics. The election of town officers every year is an occasion of great excitement and intrigue. It is here that the youthful American mind acquires the rudiments of that exalted statesmanship which finds its full fruition in the adroit achievement of great state or national financial frauds. A "State" in America is divided into counties and towns; the towns are in fact rural districts, each one large enough for half-a-dozen ordinary English country parishes; in each town there may be one or more villages or hamlets, though the villages properly so called require charters of incorporation giving them municipal officers and independent local government. Where there is no such village incorporation, the town chooses annually its own officers; these consist of town supervisor, road commissioner, sheriff, constables, etc. Politics may thus be said to be brought into the minutest details of every man's daily life.

For instance, Orange Zee, vowing vengeance against the old man, Dollie's father, and being also animated by the desire to attain the first round of the ladder by which he might possibly ultimately climb to the presidential chair at Washington, determined to put himself forward as the Republican candidate for the exalted office of town constable. In pursuance of which design Orange Zee donned his go-to-meeting coat, and after consulting Swomp, who was going himself to run for Supervisor on the Republican ticket, drove to several of the leading Republican farmers, and announced to them that he had been so urgently pressed by his friends to have his name put upon the ticket as Constable, that he had reluctantly consented, and that he would consider it a favor if they would support him. Meantime Swomp having held a private caucus of his friends at one of the "stores" in the village, decided upon the list of officers which they would offer to the Republican party in opposition to the list headed by the old man, who comes forward as Republican candidate in opposition to Swomp. A few days after all the Republicans in the town rally to the Republican tavern, where Swomp's supporters hand each arrival a ticket containing his own name at the top; and Orange Zee's name at the bottom; and the old man's supporters hand each arrival a list with his name at the top, on receiving which the voters plunge into an inner room reeking with humanity, smoke, and profanity, where all the respective candidates and their supporters are struggling round a table, at which are seated the scrutineers; and, after a day of confusion and excitement, Swomp's supporters announce triumphantly that they have carried their ticket, and Orange Zee returns to our longing arms, covered with dust and glory and smelling of whiskey. But this is only a preliminary stage. The Democrats go through the same form a few days afterwards, and then both political parties having thus decided on their tickets, try issues with each other. It is only to be expected that a number of the old man's supporters, disgusted with their defeat, vote Democratic; but then a number of Democrats on the same ground vote Republican—so the one set of malcontents about balance the other. Still the issue is as uncertain as it is England, because a vote in America is worth as much money as it is in England, though it is only for the State or United States Legislatures that they are worth paying for in money: in their local elections the consideration is various, and may be illustrated by Orange Zee's own proceedings. He having a marvellous faculty for diving into the private affairs of his fellow-townsmen, went to some who had large amounts owing to them, and promised, if they would vote for him, to collect their debts in his capacity of constable, and charge them nothing for it; and he went to others who he knew were overwhelmed with debts, and promised that if they would vote for him he would always give them warning before he came to distrain, so as to enable them to convey their goods away in time; in fact, Orange Zee managed so to impress people with the extent of the powers which he could wield to benefit those who voted for him, and to injure his opponents, that many who voted Democratic scored out the constables nominated on their own ticket, and substituted Orange Zee's name. Thus it happened that although the Democratic ticket was finally elected, and Swomp and the old man both defeated, Orange Zee came in triumphantly at the tail of the Democrats; thus in these early days proving political capacity of a very high order, and inspiring both Dollie and me with great expectations for the future. I did not then know that Orange Zee had begun life as a boot-black in the lobby at Albany, and thus at a tender age had imbibed, as it were, through the soles of eminent politicians, those first principles which he was turning to such excellent account. Where life is one gigantic system of barter, one of the earliest lessons to be learnt is, how much one's social position, political influence, professional knowledge, and religious standing, are severally worth "on a trade." Take the case of Gouge, who was elected Democratic town supervisor against Swomp and the old man. Gouge was a director of the Van Snookville and Bog Hole Branch Railway. The V.S. and B.H.B.R. is Democratic; no Republican conductors, porters, and brakesmen need apply. At the State elections the V. S. and B.H.B.R. vote Democratic to a man; and the nomination of the Democratic candidate in our Congressional district may practically be said to rest with the President and Board of the V.S. and B.H.B.R. Gouge had been first a porter, then a conductor and finally had run a wild-cat on said railway with such success that he was promoted to station-master. To run a wild-cat for any length of time on a single line without an accident requires both skill and daring. A wild-cat is a sort of extra goods train that has no stated times for running, but dodges from one station to another between the regular trains whenever the line happens to be vacant, and the engineer thinks he can reach the next station before any train leaves it, and go fast enough not be overtaken by the lightning express behind him. Metaphorically, Gouge had run a wild-cat all his life; he had a wonderful faculty of dodging past people on his upward career. He knew so well the value of his position as station-master, that though his salary was only a thousand dollars a-year, he managed by dexterous trading to exchange the information, opportunities, and power which his position gave him, for over twenty thousand dollars in two years. Gouge it was who saw how much money was to be made by a hotel at the depot; and he sent for his brother, who was a hotel-keeper, and promised to secure the privilege of the hotel to him, on condition that he should receive a share of the profits; and so he introduced Gouge junior to the President, who saw no objection to the scheme, provided he had another share in the profits. So the President and the two Gouges share the profits of the hotel between them. In the same way he secured a valuable railway contract for the leading Democrat in Van Snookville, upon the understanding that he should command the whole vote whenever he required it, a few refractory Democrats being "squared" with small shares in the contract, and the whole helping to swell the political influence of the President of the V. S. and B. H. B. R., who received besides a large pecuniary share in the profits of the contract. And so Gouge quietly stopped with his twenty thousand dollars from being station-master into the proprietorship of the "Van Snookville Democrat," which paper he worked so successfully for the interest of the railway and the Democratic party in general, and himself in particular, that when the Van Snookville National Bank was started, the voice of public opinion unanimously pointed to Gouge as president; and Gouge finding himself, to use his own words, "reluctantly forced into this position of responsibility and prominence by his appreciative fellow-townsmen" (who are by this time so completely cowed by him, that they are afraid to call their souls their own), runs that flourishing institution, the First National Bank of Van Snookville, as he did the wild-cat, entirely for his own benefit. Is there any wonder, therefore, that, though the majority of the population of Van Snookville is Republican, by some mysterious dispensation the vote of the town is always largely Democratic? for could not Gouge, who is President of the First National Bank, Director of the V. S. and B. H. B. R., town supervisor, proprietor of the "Van Snookville Democrat," part proprietor of the Van Snookville Railway Hotel, and joint owner with his son, who runs it, of the principal store in the village, with one-half of the population in debt to his bank, and the other half dependent in some form or other on the V. S. and B. H B R.—could not Gouge, I say, bring such terrific pressure to bear upon any luckless individual who ventured to thwart his sovereign will, that life in Van Snookville would be a burden to him? If Gouge want to force a public road across a man's field, all he has to do is to tell the judge, who owes his election to Gouge's influence, that he had better appoint assessors prepared to "lay" the road thus, and do his (Gouge's) will, or he need never more hope to dispense justice in that neighborhood. Gouge's life seems bent on the invention of political and social screws, and instruments of moral torture; and as all the functionaries are elected, and he practically controls the elections, he manages to work the electors and the elected against each other with such adroitness, that the power he wields may be said to be absolute. Providentially Gouge drinks! Van Snookville, as ungrateful as her rival Paris, to the man to whom she owes, it not her beauty, at least her prosperity—Van Snookville, less bold than her "irreconcilable" sister, is afraid to vote "no" against her oppressor, but finds a grateful solace in the consolatory reflection that he drinks. For a week at a time whisky renders Gouge unable to rule over us. Then Swomp, who is perpetual arch-grand knight of the Good Templars, rallies his sons of temperance, and the leading church members enter into deep mysterious conclaves as to the best means of ridding themselves from the hated yoke of Gouge.

The old man and Swomp sink their religions and trading animosities to combine against the common enemy; and a holy alliance is formed between the Methodists and Baptists, which results in the announcement that Splurge, the great revivalist preacher, will shortly arrive, to quicken the slumbering consciences of the Van Snookvilleites; and the junior members of the community, of both sects and sexes, look forward with some little flutter of excitement to the prospect of "a protracted meeting," and unlimited opportunities of flirtation. It is hoped that by a tremendous effort of religion and morality Gouge may be crushed. I did not take any part in the revival myself, because Dollie did not approve of it, and she only allowed Orange Zee to go because he said he ought to be there in his capacity of town constable; but his real object was to act as spy upon Swomp and the old man, and report their machinations against Gouge to that accomplished operator and boon-companion, Orange Zee, you see, did not believe that the great Gouge could be crushed, even by a Splurge, although that distinguished divine likened him to a roaring lion seeking whom he could devour, and called upon his hearers to "flee from him and his contracts, and his newspaper, and his hotel, and his store, and all his works."

During the fortnight that the protracted meeting lasted, all farming operations were suspended. It took place at a season of the year when work was not pressing, and day after day wagon-loads of old and young of both sexes, in their best costume, drove up alternately to the Methodist and Baptist churches; and the voice of Splurge might be heard for some distance down the village street exhorting his hearers to come forward to "the mourners' bench." Here those who had been most powerfully acted upon made their confession and their profession, and from that time forward they were said to have "got" or "experienced religion." The exact number of persons who "got religion" during this visit of Splurge's was afterwards published among those interesting heart-statistics, if I may be allowed the phrase, which are to be found in those spare columns which the religious journals do not devote to abusing each other. It is quite an interesting study to turn over a file of these, and add up the total of broken and contrite hearts that have resulted during the year from the labors of the various Splurges all over the country, and to read how bitter these rival Splurges sometimes get with one another, and how jealous of each other's special gifts, and how furious are the feuds which arise from the difficulty of sharing the spoil. Even now the war which resulted from the Van Snookville revival is still raging, for Swomp declared that the old man had persuaded a number of those who intended to "experience" Methodist religion to join the Baptist Church; whereas it had been clearly understood, before Splurge's arrival, that all the broken hearts he made were to be divided equally between the two denominations; but the fact is, on a trade, whether it be in human consciences or anything else, the old man is always more than a match for Swomp.

The practical inconvenience of this revival was that its influence was not confined to quickening the consciences only of those who benefited by it; they seemed to get quicker all over. One young man, before he got religion, with whom I was dickering for a horse, positively pressed me he had paid $90 dollars for it, and could not sell it to me for less. Our trade was interrupted by Splurge for a fortnight, and at the end of it he had undergone the quickening process, and swore as positively he had paid 245 dollars for the animal.

This is only one illustration. I did not know of a single instance of greater honesty in trade after the revival than before it. It never once seemed to occur to two men of contrite spirit to say to each other, "Come now, we have persistently thought everything worth whatever we could get for it, irrespective of its intrinsic value, and have considered false representation in regard to articles we had for sale a merely venial offense; let us, now that we have got religion, never try to get more for anything than it is honestly worth." If even Splurge cannot venture to recommend people when they are asked for their coats to give their cloaks also, without extinguishing himself and his popularity as an imparter of the Christian religion forever, let him at least suggest that when a man asks for your coat, you should not turn upon him and strip him naked as an evidence of Christian "smartness." O my dear Splurge, I am sorry to have to tell you that my experience has been that the sooner men get over the effects of your labors on their consciences, the more I like to deal with them; and I would also venture to suggest that it is very difficult to give to others what you have not got yourself.

Orange Zee did not get religion, but he got a good deal of useful information, by the dexterous management of which he hopes to increase his social and political influence, and thus rise to higher spheres of usefulness.

I do not mean to divulge what these are—in fact I am at this moment interrupted by a piece of intelligence for which a time will disturb our domestic arrangements, and which involves to no small degree the future happiness both of Orange Zee and myself. I have before alluded to the remarkably philosophical and speculative character of Dollie's mind, and that we have both been conscious that her advanced habits of thought were not unlikely to produce a strong influence upon us. She has just imparted to us the important discovery that she has married the wrong Smith. I need not say that we saw it both in the same light instantly. Why it never flashed upon us before during the last five years it is useless to attempt to inquire. It was the real solution of a great domestic problem, which, like Columbus' egg, we had missed from its extreme simplicity.

As the laws of divorce in the State in which we are now residing interfere in the most absurd and arbitrary manner with the private matrimonial arrangements of its citizens, we have determined at once to proceed to the more enlightened State of Indiana, and have telegraphed to have the preliminary measures taken; this will enable us to start to-morrow. Dollie, who has made herself acquainted with the whole course of proceedings, assures us that in that State the ceremony of divorce by mutual consent will not occupy above half an hour, and she then wishes to proceed to New York to have the marriage ceremony performed by at least two leading liberal divines. She is strongly inclined in favor of Mr. Ward Beecher and Mr. Frothingham. She says she does not care so much about the mere ceremony, but she wishes to commit those influential men to a great principle. Orange Zee asked her stupidly whether she thought it likely she would ever change back again. Dollie, of course, told him to mind his own business. Orange Zee said he thought it was his business; but his mind is so little able to rise above the ordinary interests of everyday life that we never attend to what he says on these more profound questions. Whether I am the Smith from whom Dollie is going to be divorced, or the Smith to whom she is going to be married, is not a matter of the smallest interest to my readers. I may tell them what happens to us in Indiana and New York, or I may not, on some future occasion; but I can't know till it is over whether it will be worth telling. Meantime, of this the public may rest assured, that Orange Zee, Dollie, and I, all have the strongest possible affection, esteem, and admiration for each other, and are all profoundly indifferent to anything the world may think of us.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmwt

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.
5 25f

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons interested, notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts, whose names are under mentioned, in the Office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and county of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on the third FRIDAY in March, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

Jan. 27, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of CATHARINE McCARTHY, minor.
Feb. 1, James Fulton, Executor of MARY LOGAN, deceased.
" 1, Charles A. Wainwright, one of the Executors of C. B. WAINWRIGHT, deceased.
" 2, William S. Halliday, Administrator of MARY ASHMORE, deceased.
" 2, Joseph H. Comly, Executor of James DALE, deceased.
" 2, William W. Taylor, Executor of GEORGE THOMPSON, deceased.
" 2, John M. Thomas, Administrator C. T. A. of HON. LYDIA EMILY BARING, deceased.
" 3, John T. Lewis, Administrator of C. T. A. of WILLIAM WALLACE COOK, deceased.
" 4, Robert Purvis, Executor of HARRIET MILLER, deceased.
" 6, Catharine E. Thacher, Administratrix of ARTHUR THACHER, deceased.
" 7, Michael Magee and John Nolan, Executors of BERNARD MAGUIRE, deceased.
" 7, Joseph T. Mears and Sarah W. Atherton, Executors of ANN W. HAGY, deceased.
" 8, William A. Rolin, Executor of FRANCES MINKLER, deceased.
" 8, Henry C. Paul and Joseph C. Paul, Executors of HENRY K. PAUL, deceased.
" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., Trustee under the Will of Charles Williams, deceased, for R. NORRIS, CHARLES, and ALICE WILLIAMS.
" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., surviving Executor of CHARLES WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 9, Samuel Davis Page, Administrator of ISABELLA GRAHAM PAGE, deceased.
" 9, Mary O'Neill, Administratrix of JOHN O'NEILL, deceased.
" 10, David Geisler, Administrator of CATHARINE GEISLER, alias SAUL, deceased.
" 11, James B. Smith, Administrator of STEPHEN E. SMITH, deceased.
" 11, John Gravenstein, Testamentary Guardian of HARRIET R. MILLER.
" 11, Gillis Dallett, Administrator of PATRICK DEVINE, deceased.
" 13, Samuel C. Perkins, Administrator of ANNA J. SHELTON (formerly Hall), deceased.
" 14, Charles D. Freeman, Trustee of Estate of AUGUSTINE R. PEALE, deceased.
" 14, Martha C. Read, Administratrix of JAMES R. CONYERS, deceased.
" 15, William M. David et al., surviving Trustees of JEANNETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased, under the will of JACOB DAVID, deceased.
" 16, William B. Manna, Administrator of JACOB E. KUNKLE, deceased.
" 17, Jacob Reaver, Administrator of CHARLES REAVER, deceased.
" 17, Bernard Owens, Guardian of MARY C. McGUIGAN, late a minor.
" 18, Louisa Barnes, Executrix of EDWARD L. BARNES, deceased.
" 18, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of THOMAS OSBORN WOODWARD, late minor.
" 18, Craig D. Ritchie, Administrator of FRANCIS R. WAY, deceased.
" 18, Mary Ann Dickensheets, Administratrix of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased.
" 20, George McDowell, Administrator of JOS. McDOWELL, deceased.
" 20, Catharine Drexel, Francis A. Drexel, and John D. Lankenau, Executors of FRANCIS M. DREXEL, deceased, as filed by Francis A. Drexel and John D. Lankenau, surviving Executors.
" 20, Charles Stubbs, Administrator of JULIA STUBBS, deceased.
" 21, Harriet Blackburn and James Bonbright, Executors of OLIVER BLACKBURN, deceased.
" 21, William H. Kelchline, Executor and Trustee under the will of JAMES W. CULP, deceased.
" 21, George Boyz, Jr., Guardian of HENRY SEESHOLTZ, Jr., minor.
" 23, Israel H. Johnson, surviving Trustee under the will of George Knorr, deceased, for LAURA PEDRICK, late minor.
" 23, James McCoy and James McCurly, Executors of DANIEL WINTERS, deceased.
" 23, Elizabeth Weadel and George Gelbach, Executors of FREDERICK WEADEL, deceased.
" 23, Gavin H. Woodward, surviving Executor of CHARLES WOODWARD, deceased.
" 23, Charles M. Deitz, Administrator of PETER DEITZ, deceased.
" 23, Julia A., John and George Gamber, Administrators of ADAM GAMBER, deceased.
" 23, Henry W. Williams and John D. McCord, Executors of ANNA A. IRWIN, deceased.
" 23, George Schober and Charles A. Sulter, Executors of FREDERICK SCHOBER, deceased.
" 23, Israel H. Johnson, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER ATKINSON, deceased.
" 23, Kensey Boncoast, et al., Executors of WALLACE LIPPINCOTT, deceased.
" 23, Mary C. Pfersich, Administratrix of WILLIAM PFERSICH, deceased.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,
2 25 Register.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 13 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Barges furnished at the shortest notice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—all that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt Ms D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }
2 15 taw t5 10

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—ESTATE OF JOSHUA PAXSON, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two MORTGAGES, $3000 and $2500. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that mortgage of $3000, due December 1, 1873, secured on lost west side of Fortieth street, 155 feet north of Locust street, Twenty-seventh ward; 25 feet front, 140 feet deep. Also, lot north side of Locust street, 140 feet west of Fortieth street; 10 feet front, 180 feet deep. Subject to reservations, etc., see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 108, page 307, etc.

No. 2.—All that mortgage of $2500, due March 5, 1878, secured on lot and stable west side of Fortieth street, 180 feet north of Locust street; 30 feet front, 150 feet deep. The northernmost and westernmost 10 feet subject to restrictions, see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 74, page 54, etc.

The large lot of which the said three lots were a part is subject to a paramount mortgage of $5000, the whole of which is assumed and amply secured by the improved portion of said large lot.

For further particulars apply to ALFRED LONGSTRETH, Esq., No. 236 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 25 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1619 Ridge avenue, northwest of Parrish street. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Ridge avenue, 142 feet 6 inches northwest of Parrish street, No. 1619; containing in front on Ridge avenue 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth on the southeast line 48 feet 11 inches, on the northwest line 42 feet 7¾ inches; thence extending a further distance on the east line 48 feet 11 inches, and on the west line 42 feet 7¾ inches to Ogden street, on which it has a front of 17 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $43·75.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $40 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $40 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable four-story stone mill, 14 dwellings, stable, lime house, stone boiling house, large straw shed, machinery, engines, boilers, 20 acres, Delaware county, Pa., at Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek Railroad, three miles from Chester and seventeen miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange. For further particulars apply to James R. Cummins, No. 725 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 9 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.
No. 19 WILLIAM Street
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,
IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw3

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.
TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26† Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third Story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM F. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 1m† Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 14, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HAIKS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY,
2 14 tuthstm'15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeterics.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (30 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557 50
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	23,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	149,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,*	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson.	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11 11m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13 5

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 511 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14 5

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23 5

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,238 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,156,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,962
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7 d31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly,	
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.	
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30	

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 1 5

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.
8 1

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples,
5 9 m GEO. C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:20 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	P. M. 1:05
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:20
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisb'g, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 511 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 1:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:35 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
5:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Trains leave Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paol. Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	3:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	3:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	3:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad, and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 6:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 432 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9:20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10:05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9 P. M.
" " Williamsport	5:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:00 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Williamsport	12:05 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and M. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Doylestown.

4:15 P. M. (Mail

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Important Instructions Concerning Taxes on Dividends, Surplus Profits, and Interest on the Funds of Corporations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following important circular:—

Upon further consideration it is deemed advisable to publish the following instructions, which it is believed cover all the questions which have arisen respecting the liability to tax of dividends, surplus profits, and interest on bonds of the corporations enumerated in sections 120 and 122, act June 30, 1864, as amended, and section 15, act July 14, 1870.

First. Dividends of the corporations enumerated in sections 120 and 122 aforesaid, which were *declared* at any time prior to August 1, 1870, are subject to a tax of five per cent.

Second. Undivided profits of said corporations which were carried to the account of any surplus or contingent fund prior to August 1, 1870, are subject to a like tax of 5 per cent.

Third. Interest (or coupons representing interest) due from the corporations mentioned in section 122, which became *due* and *payable* prior to August 1, 1870, is also subject to tax of five per cent. Returns of these dividends and surplus profits should be made on Form 65, and returns of this interest on Form 63.

Fourth. All dividends of the corporations before mentioned which were declared within the last five months of 1870 are exempted from a *dividend* tax, even when said dividends are comprised wholly or in part of profits accrued prior to August 1, 1870.

Fifth. Profits carried to the account of a *fund* within the last five months of 1870 are exempt from a surplus tax, even if said profits were earned prior to August 1, 1870.

Sixth. No tax shall be withheld from interest (or coupons representing interest) falling due and payable within the above period of five months.

Seventh. Dividends of said corporations which are *declared* on or after January 1, 1871, are taxable as follows:—If composed wholly of profits accrued or earned prior to August 1, 1870, at the rate of 2½ per cent.; if composed partly of profits accrued prior to August 1, partly of those accrued within the last five months of 1870, and partly of those accrued since January 1, 1871, at the rate of 2½ per cent. upon so much of the dividend as represents profits accrued either prior to August 1, or subsequent to December 31, 1870, excluding profits of the last five months of 1870.

Eighth. Profits carried to the account of a *fund* on or after January 1, 1871, are subject to the same liability to tax as the dividends above described. So much of said profits as were earned prior to August 1, or subsequent to December 31, 1870, are taxable at the rate of 2½ per cent.

Ninth. Profits of the corporations previously mentioned, which were earned or accrued within the last five months of 1870, are not taxable when divided or carried to the account of a *fund* subsequent to December 31, 1870.

Tenth. Interest falling due and payable on or subsequent to January 1st, 1871, is taxable at the rate of 2½ per cent., if such interest accrued either prior to August 1st or subsequent to December 31st, 1870. From so much of it as accrued within the last five months of 1870, no tax whatever is to be withheld.

Eleventh. Returns of dividends and surplus profits by the corporations mentioned in section 15, act of July 14, 1870, should be rendered on Horm 65½, and returns of interest on Form 63 as revised.

Twelfth. All previous rulings of this office inconsistent with these instructions are herewith revoked.

A. PLEASONTON,
Commissioner.

WALLS OF IRON.

The Vault of the Fourth National Bank.

The Fourth National Bank, on Arch street, below Eighth, has been so thoroughly renovated, repaired, and ornamented that it has lost all semblance to its former self. The walls and ceilings have been beautifully frescoed, the wood work has been handsomely grained, and the private office has been carpeted with Brussels and so thoroughly rejuvenated as to have now a most inviting look. Perhaps the most interesting object about the bank is its new safe, which surpasses anything of like character that we have yet seen. When placed within its iron walls, the depositors may rest assured that their funds will be safe. The vault is of heavy granite slabs—above, below, and on all the sides—and its door, unlike the flimsy affairs found elsewhere, is patterned after a safe door, being of steel and chilled iron three inches thick. Opening this, there is another door of one inch chilled iron. Inside the vault there is a safe, and this safe, like the conjuror's box, contains another safe, with heavy doors, and a variety of combination locks that are enigmatical. The bank officers believe that what a skilful man may make another can destroy, if time be given him. This safe is so constructed that it will require at least forty-eight hours to demolish the outer door alone! To do this the burglar must get through four inches of steel and chilled-iron in the vault door, and then will find three inches more in the inner door of the safe before he can lay hands on the funds. The bank building is fire-proof. The officers of the Fourth National are:—President, J. Henry Askin; Vice-President, James Hopkins; Cashier, Edward F. Moody; Paying-teller, Allen L. Michener; Receiving-teller, Levan H. Raser; Directors, J. Henry Askin, James Hopkins, Albert C. Roberts, Samuel Miller, John Fareira, John Bardsley, E. A. Shalleross, Samuel J. Cresswell, Jr., and Joseph B. Baker. The capital is $200,000; authorized capital, $500,000; the surplus and undivided profits since March 10, 1869, $40,000.

THE VAGARIES OF A DRUNKARD.—Edward Callahan, a youth of eighteen years of age, and a devoted disciple of Bacchus, yesterday entered the beer house at Alder and Poplar streets, of which Mr. Myer is the proprietor, and directly commenced, and in a manner decidedly earnest, a wholesale smashing of chairs, glasses, decanters, etc. etc., and having demolished all these inanimate things, proceeded for the amazed Myer and his wife in a way that was murderous. But the couple soon rallied and put Callahan to flight, and he was caught by Police Officer Gilpin at Twelfth and Poplar streets. Alderman Massey held him in $1200 bail to answer.

THE NEW CHIEF ENGINEER.—The election of Mr. Wm. H. Johnson as Chief Engineer of the Paid Fire Department appears to be generally satisfactory. Mr. Johnson is a man of intelligence and fair reputation. He is an old fireman, was a Sergeant of Police in the Eighth district under Mayors Henry and McMichael, was a United States Assessor in the Fourth district at one time, and at present is employed in the Custom House.

BROKE HIS RIBS.—Last night, Thomas Taylor was arrested at Eighteenth and Kater streets for an aggravated assault on one Daniel Black, some three or four days ago, in which affray Mr. Black had the misfortune to have three of his ribs broken, and is now laid up. Thomas will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A PETTY THEFT.—James Daley yesterday afternoon was caught by Officer Sherry with a horse blanket under his arm. As he gave that suspicious answer when questioned as to whose it was, "Oh, a man gave it to me to carry," he was forthwith locked up, and Alderman Morrow committed him to await trial.

CLOTH FOUND.—Police Sergeant Donnelly last evening discovered two men making off in a suspicious manner on Beach street, near Noble street wharf. He hotly pursued them, and they dropped a piece of gingham, for which an owner is wanted.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN SUFFERERS.—The various committees appointed to collect funds and provisions for the French and German sufferers by the war are requested to meet the Mayor at his office on Thursday, at 1 P M.

OPEN STORES.—Five stores, all in a row, on Market street, West Philadelphia, were found open last night by the police.

MORAL SCIENCE.

The International Christian Moral Science Association—Breakfast at the Continental Hotel.

Invitations to breakfast are rather a novelty in this country, although the custom is quite frequent in England, among the clergy especially. This morning at 9 o'clock there assembled to breakfast in the Continental Hotel about one hundred and fifty of our most prominent citizens and clergymen, who had been invited to hear explained by the Rev. Dr. Cather, the Secretary of the Institution, the purposes of the association which has been established in England. After breakfast religious exercises were held. After which, the Chairman, W. G. Moorhead, Esq., arose, and, making a few preliminary remarks, introduced Rev. Dr. Cathers. Dr. Cathers made an extended speech, going into the details of the scheme, and commented on its importance to the whole Church. He quoted a remark of Lord Derby to the effect that the man who, in this practical and busy age, asks the attention of his fellowmen to a subject other than what is absolutely necessary, is guilty of an impertinence if not a crime. The speaker thought that the powers of the Church have been too much abstracted. There has been a fearful waste of force, a waste partly because the work could be done by others and easier and better done. He therefore desired to explain to them a plan which would render others unnecessary. He believed it would be practical and also productive of great results. It will intensify the work and will bring to an end unnecessary societies. The object of the movement started in England is first to deal with the proposition of the unity of the Church, and secondly, to treat the great question of Catholic morality. Dr. Cathers then went into a minute explanation of the meaning of unity, a word to which he gave a broader definition than is usually accepted by that term. As commonly understood it means only uniformity. He believed that the whole of the churches of God combined make up what is meant by the unity of the Church. There is diversity, and there should be, for diversity is the order of nature. In the works of creation harmony exists, but yet there is the most infinite variety, and this law holds precisely in the same relation in religion as in nature. He believed that there would always be this variety in the churches, for it is ordained of God himself, but what is necessary above all, things is for the churches to define with precision the faith that is common to all. Lord Bacon said over two hundred and fifty years ago that the Church would never exert its proper power until this would be done.

The other branch of the subject to which the speaker directed his attention was what is known in this country as "systematic benevolence." The speaker then defined with exactness why the association has taken for its name the "Moral Science" Association. We wanted to revolutionize the meaning of that word "moral." He did not use it in its accepted or classic sense, but he referred to it as in its wider, better, scriptural, and lasting meaning. The common notion is that morals are one thing and religion another. They are both the same. Religion is the experimental sign and morals the practical sign, and it is the intention of the association to reconstruct the meaning of the word.

A history of the inception of the scheme was given by the speaker. The originators do not seek to form a legislative body, but merely have in different parts of the world members of the association who would expound its principles for the enlightenment of public opinion. Dr. Cathers had a conversation with Mr. Gladstone on the subject, and that eminent statesman told him that it was one of the greatest works of the time, and that they were taking the most practical and effective method of securing the ends of the association, viz., the formation of public opinion on the subject. Mr. Gladstone, in conclusion, said, "Public opinion directs us, though it is thought we direct public opinion."

The address of Dr. Cathers was exceedingly well received, he having been applauded frequently.

Addresses were made by Dr. Newton and others, concurring in the views expressed on the subject of Church unity, after which the guests departed.

GOING WEST.

The New Structures for the Collegiate and Scientific Departments of the University of Pennsylvania.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Building Committee of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania was held at the office of Cadwalader Biddle, No. 408 South Fourth street, when the contract for the erection of the new buildings for the collegiate and scientific departments on a lot of ground bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth and Locust and Spruce streets, was awarded to Messrs. Struthers & Son, who contract to do the work for $231,900. Bids were received from thirteen contractors, the amounts ranging from $224,300 to $285,337.

The building, which is to be of collegiate Gothic style of architecture, will have a front on Locust street of 360 feet, and will be three stories in height, exclusive of the basement which, in the rear of the building, is to be entirely above ground, making an additional story. The wings of the structure will be 102 feet deep, and the main or central building 125 feet deep. The basement walls will be faced with grey Lieperville stone to the first floor, capped around the entire building with Hummelstown brown stone. All the exterior walls above the basement are to be faced with serpentine marble, with cappings, buttresses, gables, arches, etc., of Ohio stone.

The main entrance will be through an ornate Gothic porch in the centre of the north or Locust street front. This porch will be 40 feet in height to the top of the gable, supported on columns of polished Aberdeen granite, and ornamented with brackets and finials in carved Ohio stone. The body of the porch is to be of grey stone, from the Franklin quarries. The porch will be surmounted by a stained glass window, 12 by 24 feet in size, the mullions of which will form handsome designs in quatrefoil, cinquefoil, etc., at the heads of the arches.

The basement will contain laboratories for metallurgy, assaying, storage, and machine room, and also a large hall for the assembling of the students, provided with separate entrances and water-closets and wash-rooms for each department.

In the first story, on the west side of the main entrance, will be reception and Secretary's rooms, Provost's recitation room, and chemical and physical lecture rooms. Directly in the rear of the entrance will be a large open hall, connecting with the library, which will be in the back part of the centre building, and will be entirely fire-proof. The eastern half of this floor will be divided into rooms for qualitative and quantitative laboratory, organic analysis, preparation of chemicals, balance rooms, etc., with all the necessary auxiliary rooms.

The second story will contain a chapel occupying the entire front of the centre building, and being 28 feet high in the clear, occupying the space of two stories in the wings. The chapel will have the wooden rafters exposed, and be lighted by the large stained window above the porch in connection with several other windows, all ornamented with Gothic mullions, and filled with stained glass. This floor will also contain six recitation rooms, three lecture rooms, a museum of mining, metallurgy, and mineralogy, and several private rooms for professors and others. The third story will contain a large examination hall, recitation rooms, and three large rooms devoted to civil and mechanical engineering. The fourth story will contain four rooms for students, society rooms, and libraries. On each end of the building will be towers, 150 feet in height, and 22 feet square, surmounted with slated spires. The entire buildings are to be heated by a low pressure apparatus, consisting of three boilers, any two of which must be capable of heating the whole structure. The entire edifice is to be completed by the 1st of August, 1872.

SEARCHING FOR HER HUSBAND.—Catharine Bodisky arrived yesterday from New York in search of her husband, Carl Edward Bodisky, a chemist, aged twenty-eight years, who came here about two weeks ago and has not since been heard of.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange to-day at noon by M. Thomas & Sons:—

4[illegible] shares Moshannon Coal Co.	$1·10
[illegible] shares Central Transportation Co.	50·20
100 shares American R. R. Machine Co.	18·25
$[illegible]0 Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad,	71 p. c.
1 share Point Breeze Park	97·00
50 shares Central National Bank	126·00
$[illegible]000 Ridge Avenue Railway 1st mortg. 7s	92½ p. c.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	61·00
8 shares Mercantile Library Co.	6·00
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	50·50
500 shares Dalzell Oil Co.	·42
100 shares McClintockville Oil Co.	·65

RIVER SCHUYLKILL, THIRTIETH and SPRUCE STREETS—"Union Car Works," stone and brick buildings—Lot 645 feet front on the river $58,000

THIRTY-FIRST and LOCUST—Square of Ground $108,000

SIXTH (South), No. 239—Valuable Residence $8,000

EIGHTH (North), No. 419—Store and Dwelling $4,000

FORTIETH (North), No. 547—Brown Stone Mansion and Square of Ground $33,500

CHARLOTTE, Nos. 926 and 922—Two genteel Dwellings ..... $3,600 and $3,350

COLUMBIA AVENUE, N. W. of Girard avenue—Large and Valuable Lot $13,500

REED, west of SECOND—Valuable Building and Large Lot $1,500

GROUND RENTS—Of $960, $4[illegible]0; $170, $2835; $72, $1206; $45, $725; $32, $560; $96, $1350.

FRENCH-GERMAN RELIEF SUBSCRIPTIONS.—A. J. Drexel, Treasurer of the fund, acknowledges, in addition to the $2900 78 previously received, the following sums:—

J. H. Krause & Co.	$25·00
Morrison, Shear & Co.	5·00
Kendig & Clarke	5·00
S. L. Kirk	5·00
North Presbyterian Church	66·77
Lancaster Avenue Presbyterian Church	19·00
Church of the Saviour	57·84
St. Joseph's Church	131·00
St. John's Church of the Ev. Association	8·00
Nicetown branch of the same	2·04
Rev. E. Pixote, Poxborough	32·00
Sixth Presbyterian Church	45·50
St. Vincent's Church, Germantown	271·50
Church of the Holy Apostles	25·00
Collected by Simon Snyder and Mayer Gans	360·00
Making a total up to March of $3969·43.	

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—This morning the case of John K. Brown, charged with aiding and abetting in the illicit manufacture of spirits, was heard before Commissioner Phillips.

John McManus testified that he ran a distillery on Thompson street, where defendant was employed; there were usually four to six mashes of sixty bushels each; Brown was there in the daytime, and kept the books and filled up the returns; the whisky was generally taken away without being put in bond; Brown was present often when the spirits were thus removed; the barrels were filled in the cistern; there was never a Government officer present; witness often helped to remove the whisky to the wagons; it was usually taken to the place of Felix Carr.

The prisoner was held in $2000 bail to answer.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, which is an independent branch of the great Methodist family, held its annual conference for East Pennsylvania in Lebanon last week. The ministerial appointments for this city and neighborhood were as follows:—

Presiding Elder of Philadelphia district, C. S. Haman; Philadelphia, 4th Station, J. R Stoltzer; Philadelphia, 5th Station, J. Hess; Philadelphia, 6th Station, John Shell; Philadelphia, 8th Mission, S. G. Rhoads; Germantown Station, R. M. Lichtenwalner; Norristown Station, J. O. Lehr; Montgomery Circuit, A. Kindt; Trappe Circuit, Thomas Harper; Milford Circuit, R. Deisher and Alexander Weaver; Bridesburg Mission, M. Sindlinger; Camden Mission, D. Yuengst; Phœnixville Mission, H. Steetzel.

CORONER'S CASES.—The Coroner's jury this morning declared that the man who was taken to the Fourth District Station last night, and there expired, died of general debility.

The drowned man found yesterday at Washington Street wharf, Delaware, has been identified as Conrad Engel, who had lived at No. 928 South Second street.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH WARD.—The Democratic citizens of this ward met last night and elected the following officers of a political association they then and there formed:—President, Jacob Schuler. Secretary, Michael Quinn. Treasurer, Charles Abel. Representative to the Executive Committee, John Frederick.

A MURDER SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.—Three nights ago a man was found on a pavement in the Nineteenth ward, bleeding profusely from a number of wounds that had been inflicted on him by persons unknown. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital and there died this morning. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

FALL OF A CHIMNEY—NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday the chimney on the building No. 909 Chesnut street, occupied by M. L. Baker, fell down, breaking through a $200 skylight. Three ladies narrowly escaped being hit by the falling mass of brick and mortar.

MANAGER OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The Mayor has appointed George K. Zeigler, President of the National Bank of Commerce, Manager of the House of Refuge, in the place of the late Evan Rogers.

THE NUMBER.—At the Third District Station House last night 143 lodgers were accommodated.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP RELIABLE ONE-PRICE STORE.

Special Announcement.

It gives me great pleasure to inform the ladies that I have just opened a superior stock of

Lyons Black Silks

For the spring of 1871, from the lowest to the best grades. Unsurpassed for color, cheapness, and durability.

It will be my constant aim, at all times, to be under the market price.

We have no American Silks.

ALSO,

Dress Goods for Spring.

2 cases of Silk Serge for Suits, 75c., cheap at $1.
2 cases of Black Mohair, superior goods,

Much Under Price.

Spring Poplins for Suits, from 31 to 75c.
1 case Serge Plaids, beautiful quality, only 25c.
Plaids at all prices for Suits.
A full line of Silk Rolled Poplins for Suits. A full line of Japanese Silks, plain, plaid, and stripe, or in Dress Patterns, at our usual low prices,
All the above at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S,

118p No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

Our motto:—Small Profits and Quick Sales.

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

New Five Per Cent. United Loan

Received at our office, where all information will be given as to the terms, etc.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 FOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 7 6t* PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CONDITION OF PARIS.

Fears of a Revolution.

Disturbances at Angers.

Conflict Between People and Troops

Allocution of the Pope.

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FROM EUROPE.

Revolutionary Feeling in Paris.

VERSAILLES, March 7—(Special to N. Y. *Evening Telegram.*)—The news from Paris confirms the rumors that the inhabitants are growing suspicious and acting on the belief that every man's hand is against them. Foreigners are generally looked upon as spies, and in many instances Americans and Englishmen are insulted and roughly handled in the streets, several barely escaping with their lives.

The mob in Paris at present is almost wild with excitement, and the authorities appear powerless to prevent the spread of the threatened revolutionary spirit. The mob is found by the Government in possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Disturbance at Angers.

LONDON, March 7.—(Special to the N. Y. *Evening Telegram.*)—A serious disturbance occurred on the 27th of February, at Angers, between a number of Bretons and Francs-tireurs. The Bretons were praying in the Champs de Mars when the Francs-tireurs came along, and seeing them at their devotions took occasion to mock and pelt them with mud and stones. The Bretons charged upon the Francs-tireurs, killing three and wounding a large number.

Allocution of the Pope.

ROME, March 7.—The Pope has held a secret consistory, in which he delivered an allocution of considerable length. The Holy Father in his address to the Cardinals attacks the motives and acts of the authors of the

Recent Italian Events,

and particularly the occupation of Rome, and rejects the guarantee of his spiritual power proposed by the bill recently passed by the Italian Parliament. He also laments the occurrence of the Franco-Prussian war, and expresses his gratitude for the devotion to himself of the Church of the whole Catholic world.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 7.—Consols, 91¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19; Illinois, 109½; Great Western, 30.

Calcutta linseed firmer at 62s.9d @63s.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—Bonds, 96⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton—Holders are pressing sales; uplands, 7¼d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales today estimated at 8000 bales.

Ship News.

LONDON, March 7.—The steamship Main, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day.

The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York, touched at Queenstown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Committees.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Democrats made an effort to get through a resolution to make Blaine appoint committees at once. It gave rise to considerable debate, during which Ben Butler made an appeal for legislation for the South. Finally, on motion of Mr. Wheeler, of New York, the whole matter was laid on the table without division.

Speaker Blaine informed the House that he did not desire to appoint committees until December, as there were so many new members that it would take some time to ascertain their peculiar occupations and characteristics.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Captain George D. Hill is retired, and First Lieutenant John B. Hansom, 10th Infantry, and John A. Manley, 10th Infantry, are relieved from duty as Indian Agents.

The House Has Adjourned

till Thursday next.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, March 7.—The packing-room building connected with the Globe Print Works was destroyed by fire this morning. Over two thousand pieces of prints were destroyed. Loss on building, machinery, and goods, about $25,000. Insured.

Collision in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, March 7.—Arrived, Cunard steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool. In entering the dock this morning a ferry-boat was forced against her by the strong wind, and received some damage to her cabin, but the Aleppo sustained no injuries.

FROM NEW YORK.

The "Neptune" Officers Discharged.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, and mates, Bartlett S. Mayo and Henry Shields, charged with cruel and unusual punishment of the crew at sea, have been discharged by United States Commissioner Shields.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton nominal; sales 2000 bales at 14½c. Flour dull; sales 9000 bbls. State at $6·10@7·45; Ohio at $7@7·65; Western at $6·10@8. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers. Corn quiet; sales 28,000 bushels new mixed Western at 88@89c. Oats steady; sales of 19,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 67@70c. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet; new mess, $21·75; old mess, $21·50. Lard steady; steam, 12½@13c; kettle, 13½c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Hamlin, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and the President informed them that he had no communication to make to Congress at present, but would make one in the course of a week. Also that the President had expressed a wish that Congress would not this week fix a day of adjournment and had stated that he would shortly have an Executive communication to make to the Senate.

Mr. Cole introduced a bill to abolish the tax on incomes.

Mr Pomeroy introduced a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States, the same bill which passed the House at the last session, but failed in the Senate.

Mr. Morton introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to the international congress on penitentiary discipline, etc., in Europe.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Sumner, it was stated that the proposed congress would be held in Florence.

The joint resolution was then passed.

All the bills introduced were laid upon the table to await the formation of the committees.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the House concurrent resolution to adjourn on Wednesday, March 8, which, upon motion of Mr. Hamlin, was laid upon the table.

The Senate then, at ten minutes of one o'clock, adjourned until Thursday.

House.

Mr. Niblack, as a question of privilege, offered a resolution requesting the Speaker to proceed at once to the appointment of committees of the House.

Mr Poland submitted that that was not a question of privilege.

The Speaker decided that it was not, but said that he was very glad it was offered, and that he would entertain it.

Mr. Niblack remarked that he was not in favor of Congress entering now on general business. He was in favor of the earliest adjournment, but he believed that if there was any public reason making it proper for Congress to meet on the fourth of March and elect its Speaker and other officers, that same reason applied as well to the organization of the committees of the House. He submitted that there was no propriety in Congress meeting on the fourth of March, at great expense for mileage, if the House was merely to elect its Speaker and other officers, and then adjourn. The House was to-day in the position of a half-organized army, having a commander-in-chief but no subordinate officers, and nobody to take it into action.

There were a number of election cases which should be decided at an early period of the Congress instead of being left, as was generally the case, to the close of Congress, adding greatly to the expense. He considered it important, also, that members should know at an early day to what committees they were assigned, so that they might make themselves familiar with the general business of such committees.

The Speaker stated his views on the subject. He said that two years ago it was not for eleven days after the organization of the House that he was able to announce the standing committees, and he was persuaded that even then the announcement was, in many respects, premature. He would have been very glad then to have had the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the antecedents, position, character, and tastes of members, which would have enabled him, he thought, to avoid some mistakes which possibly occurred.

The present House consisted much more largely than any of its predecessors of new members, and he had not been able to acquaint himself with the personal characteristics of the new members. Taking into view the decided manifestation of the House on Saturday in favor of an early adjournment, it was not his purpose, unless otherwise instructed by the House, to appoint the standing committees until the December session, with the exception of the Committees on Election, Mileage, Accounts, and Public Buildings, for the appointment of which four committees there was a specific necessity.

If the House were to adjourn within the next fortnight, he should, from that standpoint, regard it as decidedly inexpedient to announce the standing committees at the present session. But of course he was subject to the orders of the House.

Mr. Cox believed that if those committees were appointed the House ought to cut out some work for them. They ought to have tariff reform; they ought to give some little admonition to the Secretary of the Treasury as to certain matters; the shipping interests should be attended to; the moment committees were appointed; the House would be all at sea, and would be kept here till May.

He therefore thought the suggestion of the Speaker eminently wise. He would not wait here for anything to come from San Domingo or elsewhere, but would keep voting to adjourn until the adjournment took place.

Mr. Eldridge agreed substantially to what his colleague (Mr. Niblack) had said, and thought there was a good deal of practical good sense in his suggestions. Members of the House should know as early a day as possible on what committees they were to serve, so as to prepare themselves for the specialty of such committees. He was not in favor of general legislation now. He did not know that the country needed it. There were some matters left undone by the last Congress which ought to have been done.

Mr. Dawes hoped that Mr. Niblack would withdraw his resolution. He admitted that if Congress were to stay in session for some time, and enter on general legislation, it would be absolutely necessary to have the committees appointed, but the House had with great unanimity decided on Saturday that it would not enter on general legislation.

Every indication was that if the Senate did not agree to adjourn on Wednesday it would agree to adjourn at an early day, but if committees were now appointed the House would plunge at once into general legislation, and it did not seem to him that there was any occasion for doing anything that would tend in that direction. He was one of those who believed that Congress legislated too much. He believed it would have been better for Congress not to meet until December, according to custom for so many years. The meeting in March had been appointed for a special necessity, which necessity had passed away, and he trusted that the law for that purpose would be repealed. If the committees were appointed now and set to work it was impossible to tell when Congress could adjourn. He hoped that Mr. Niblack would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Wheeler moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, desired the House to consider the exact state of public business. Congress, at the last session, had passed the appropriation bills and one other public measure of importance, but had passed nothing else except private bills. He did not desire to enter upon a new career of legislation of that kind. All of the great interests of the country had been left to take care of themselves. If there were nothing to be dealt with but questions of finance, questions of revenue, and questions of tariff, the ordinary legislation of the country, he would not consent to adjourn at once, but the House could not shut its eyes to the fact that there was a state of things in the Southern part of the country which called for legislation to enable the President to carry out the constitutional guarantees of protection to life, liberty, and property. He desired to enter on no other legislation but that. He trusted that it was in view of that condition of things that the President had intimated a desire that Congress should not fix the day of adjournment during this week. He quite agreed that it was better not to appoint the general committees of the House for the purpose of going into general legislation, but he did hope that the House would not adjourn so soon. It would be false to its duty to the nation, and false to its duty to the Constitution, if it adjourned and left the state of things in the South that now was there, and left the President powerless to correct it.

In this connection he sent to the Clerk's desk to be read, a report made to Governor Scott, of South Carolina, by John B. Hubbard, Chief State Constable stating that in Laurens county, since October 19th, 1870, there had been a judge of probate (Volney Powell), a member of the House of Representatives (Wade A. Perrin), and eleven other leading Republicans killed. In one day fifty men and women were brutally whipped and maltreated, and one hundred and fifty persons were driven from their homes; that in Union county two trial justices and one probate judge had been killed, fifteen men taken from jail and shot or hung, and about seventy-five barbarously scourged and whipped; and relating similar outrages in Spartansburg, York, and Abbeville counties.

The reading of the document was interrupted by a point of order, made by Mr. Wood, that it was not relevant to the resolution before the House.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Niblack offered to withdraw the resolution.

The Speaker expressed a preference to have the House vote upon the motion to lay it on the table.

The question was taken, and the resolution was laid on the table without the yeas and nays.

On motion of Mr. Marshall a bill to remove the political disabilities of John B. Halley, of Jasper county, Illinois, was passed.

Mr. Marshall asked to have another bill passed establishing a post route in Illinois.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected. If he could not have the people of the South protected from murder, he did not want post route bills.

On motion of Mr. Poland the Senate joint resolution passed to-day for the appointment of a Commissioner to the International Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline was passed.

The House then at 1·30 adjourned till Thursday.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Pa.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:—

NEW YORK CITY.

Austin, Baldwin & Co.,	James G. King's Sons,
Baker & Kitchel,	Kountz Brothers,
A. Belmont & Co.,	Leonard, Sheldon & Foster,
Blake Brothers & Co.,	Maitland, Phelps & Co.,
Brown Brothers & Co.,	Marx & Co.,
Budge, Schiff & Co.,	Morton, Bliss & Co.,
Cecil, Stout & Thayer,	P. M. Myers & Co.,
John J. Cisco & Son,	George Opdyke & Co.,
Clarke, Dodge & Co.,	E. D. Randolph & Co.,
Henry Clews & Co.,	Reid, Leo & Content,
Jay Cooke & Co.,	Security Bank,
Thomas, Denney & Co.,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,	Soutter & Co.,
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	Edward Sweet & Co.,
Fisk & Hatch,	Moses Taylor & Co.,
Fisk & Gans,	Trevor & Colgate,
Gibson, Casanova & Co.,	Turner Brothers,
Glendinning, Davis & Amory,	Union Trust Company,
Hatch & Foote,	Van Schaick & Co.,
W. T. Hatch & Son,	Vermilye & Co.,
Edward Haight,	L. Von Hoffman & Co.,
H. Ahrichs's Sons,	Wells, Fargo & Co.,
Howes & Macy,	Dabney, Morgan & Co.,
	Winslow, Lanier & Co.

PHILADELPHIA.

Barker Brothers & Co.,	Henry L. Fell & Bro.,
C. & H. Borie,	Gaw, Bacon & Co.,
C. Cambios & Co.,	Glendinning, Davis & Co.,
E. W. Clarke & Co.,	W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
Jay Cooke & Co.,	W. Painter & Co.,
De Haven & Bro.,	Sailor & Stevenson,
Drexel & Co.,	D. S. W. Smith & Co.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,	Townsend Whelen & Co.
Emory, Benson & Co.,	

PITTSBURG.

James T. Brady & Co.,	Masonic Deposit Savings Bank,
N. Holmes & Sons,	S. McClean & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Altoona—Kerr & Co., W. M. Lloyd & Co.
Bedford—Reed & Schell.
Bellefonte—William F. Reynolds & Co.
Chambersburg—Austin, Elder & Fletcher.
Doylestown—J. Hart & Co.
Ebensburg—Lloyd & Co.
Franklin—R. Lamberton.
Greensburg—Lloyd, Huff & Co.
Harrisburg—Dauphin Deposit Bank, Dougherty Brothers & Co., Mechanics' Bank.
Lancaster—Evans, McEvoy & Co., Reed, Mc